The New-York Times.

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FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

Senator Seward Among the Passengers.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

The Approaching Congress.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States Mail steamship *Arago*, Capt. Lines, from Southampton on the 14th of December, arrived at this port last evening.

She brings 137 passengers, the usual mails, and a large and valuable cargo.

Amongst the passengers are Hon. W. H. Seward, the Chevalier Wykoff, Mr. Donald MacKay, and Mr. Jas. M. Nixon, accompanied by Mr. W. A. Moore, of Niblo's, with a portion of the artists from Cook's Royal Astley Amphitheatre, London, for Niblo's Garden.

The steamship *Saxonia* arrived at Cowes on the 14th inst.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of Dec. 12.

The bark *Eagle*, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, from Newcastle to Bermuda, sank, Nov. 10, in lat. 37 N., long. 46 W. Crew taken off, and landed at Flores, one of the Western Islands.

The London *Times* says: "The transmission of the mails from America *via* Cork has not been begun successfully. Instead of the letters by the *Canada* having been accelerated, they have been retarded. The vessel landed them yesterday at Queenstown, at 1½ o'clock, and then proceeded to Liverpool, where she arrived this morning. The Liverpool merchants will, therefore, be enabled to reply by the *Arago* and *Hungarian* steamers, which leave to-morrow, while in London no delivery has yet taken place. The speeches lately uttered about Irish readiness to facilitate the communication with the United States led the public to expect a better result."

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Prince de Joinville—The Plenipotentiaries to the Congress—The Italian Duchies—The War Panic—London Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1859.

We have not yet heard the last of the extraordinary statement regarding the Prince de Joinville, recently made at Bath by Mr. Roebuck. The letter written two or three days after by the Prince was taken by the public as a denial of the allegation that he had, while enjoying the hospitality of England, offered to confide to the French Government a plan accompanied with certain surveys he had himself made with a view to the invasion of this country. It is now said that the denial is not unequivocal, but that it contains a loop-hole as to time, through which in case of necessity his Orleanist Highness may escape without incurring the charge of positive falsehood. Be this as it may, Mr. Roebuck, I know, will stick to his original story, and is prepared to name the individual by whom he was first recommended to inquire into the matter. The nobleman who he states had seen the letter of the Prince in the hands of a French Minister is dead, but the gentleman who told him to call on the late Lord —— is living, and able to speak for himself. It is exceedingly likely that as soon as Parliament meets the member from Sheffield will be personally interrogated on the subject, and if he is, he is not the man to be deterred by any petty qualms of delicacy from making a clean breast of it. Should the discussion end in leaving the point in doubt as to the nature of the communication said to have been addressed to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, it will not be destitute of political consequence. There is a growing belief here that the Orleanist Party, encouraged by the English Court, are among the most active intriguers to bring about a war between this country and France. Their avowed belief is that in such a struggle, Louis Napoleon would, like his uncle, be defeated; and that his overthrow would be the result. We do not take their real or pretended belief in our invincibility as any particular compliment; and we should regard their attempt to embroil us with our next-door neighbors as an unmixed mischief which, as our political guests, we should not be disposed quietly to stand. It therefore lies upon the friends and adherents of the Bourbon family to have the difficulty cleared up as speedily as they can; and Mr. Roebuck is very apt to provoke them to make the attempt.

Lord Wodehouse has not yet been officially named as coadjutor to Lord Cowley in the forthcoming Congress at Paris. He says, himself, he does not wish to go; but that is chosen he will not refuse. By the other Courts the nomination of an undistinguished under-secretary as special envoy, will, of course, be taken to mean that Great Britain enters coldly into the affair, and that all material points of controversy will, as far as she is concerned, be resolved upon in Downing-street, and not at the palace of the Luxembourg. Lord Wodehouse is a diligent and not a dull man; but he is as destitute of political courage as a diplomatic experience, his official residence in Russia, after the Crimean War, being of necessity a very stagnant business. He was sent with secondary rank and powers to occupy the position and save appearances, while the Court of St. Petersburgh was recovering its equanimity and good-humor, and he had to put up with a good deal of snubbing and neglect during his stay. Your old acquaintance, Sir W. Crampton, is his successor, and gets on better, I believe.

A curious document has been exhumed from its bureaucratic burying-place at Ferrara, by those who have been recently exploring such places, under the direction of the Dictator Farini and his subordinates in the administration of the Italian Duchies. It is the authentic copy of a dispatch addressed to the Cardinal Secretary of State by the Papal Commissioner sent in 1850 to the Legations, to inquire what laymen of character and influence could be engaged in the service of the Holy See, in case a Provincial Executive were determined on, less exclusively ecclesiastical. Monsignor writes confidentially that after minute inquiry he grieves to be obliged to state that he could not find a single layman of any degree of merit or distinction who was not disaffected to the political authority of the Pope.

Sir Anthony Perrier, for many years British Consul at Brest, is now in London. He tells everybody that as far as his means of observation enable him to form an opinion, there never was a more utterly groundless panic than that of late prevailing here with respect to French naval preparations for war. Brest, as you know, was long the chief port and arsenal which France possessed on the Atlantic; it is now second in importance to Cherbourg, but it is still of great importance as a place where ships of war are ordinarily built, repaired and fitted for sea. At the present moment there is, according to this most reliable authority, no extra work of any kind going on, nor has there been during the Summer or Autumn. He states numerous results of inquiries he has deemed it his duty to make, moreover, at Cherbourg and elsewhere, along the entire coast of France, and the conclusion to which all of them point is the same. The whole, or nearly the whole French home fleet is in port in the Mediterranean, where, as all the world is aware, they are just now more than matched by the English squadron at Gibraltar.

Mr. Lever, the originator of the Galway Packet Line, is in treaty with the Directors (*quere, mis-directors*) of the *Great Eastern*, with a view to her purchase from them.

MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH NEWS.

A meeting of shareholders (privately convened) of the Great Ship Company was held on the 13th, in anticipation of the general meeting called by the Directors. The latter, however, having been put off to the 11th of January, it was resolved unanimously to adjourn to the 6th of that month. There was a long discussion, in the course of which considerable dissatisfaction was expressed with the past management, and resolutions to that effect were at one period proposed, but, in consequence of the adjournment, they were not submitted. It is understood that the next meeting will be held only *pro forma*, and no other business will then be transacted, but it will still be in the power of the shareholders to raise a discussion by moving amendments. This course, however, is generally considered to be prejudicial, and is not likely to be adopted.

It has been decided, with the concurrence of Lord Palmerston and the other distinguished personages who had accepted invitations to postpone till after the Christmas holidays the banquet proposed to be given by the Southampton Chamber of Commerce to the Directors of the Great Ship Company.

The *Times* believes that Lord Wodehouse will go to Paris as second Plenipotentiary at the approaching Congress.

The unusually heavy gale, or rather hurricane, of the night of Oct. 24 last, was unexampled in its work of destruction in our maritime records. The summary of the whole work of destruction, from the 25th October to the 9th November, is distressing in the extreme to contemplate. It is as follows: Total shipwrecks, 325; total lives lost, 748. It is gratifying to find that on these occasions 487 lives were rescued by life-boats and other means from the sad wrecks.

Lady Franklin is expected in Paris, and it is the intention of the different scientific sections of the Académie to receive her with the honors usual upon the reception of royalty.

The *Observer* says the death of Earl de Grey would, under ordinary circumstances, have placed a blue riband at the disposal of her Majesty, but in consequence of the gracious gift of an extra garter by the Queen to Lord Derby, he will now occupy the vacant stall in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, and the ordinary Knights will stand at the usual number, and the present vacancy will not be filled up.

The sketches and collections of the late Mr. Leslie will pass, next year, under the hammer of an auctioneer.

The proposed hotel, which will be built on some land adjoining the London Bridge Termini, will contain 250 sleeping-rooms. The returns of the different railways which have their *termini* at London Bridge show that not less than 18,000,000 persons travel annually upon those lines.

Two additional batteries of Armstrong guns were on Friday proved at Woolwich with perfect satisfaction, and two other batteries underwent the same ordeal on Saturday, with the same result. They were subsequently removed in cases to the military store department, to be packed for immediate transmission by the overland route to China. The total number now ready for the expedition, and which will be dispatched during the present week, amounts to 30.

The Waterford *Mail* states that a memorial is now lying for signature at the County and City Clubhouse, and that when a sufficient number of names have been affixed, it will be forwarded to Lord Carlisle, praying for sanction in order to form a volunteer corps in the City of Waterford.

Mr. William Atherton, Q. C., M. P., has received the appointment of Solicitor-General, rendered vacant by the appointment of Sir Henry Keating to the judicial bench. He has represented the city of Durham since 1852, and is what may be considered a very advanced Liberal, being in favor of the ballot, a large reform of the laws, the removal of all religious disabilities, and the extension of the suffrage.

The Surrey Music-hall being now opened on Sunday evenings, for the performance of music, although chiefly sacred, Mr. Spurgeon has declined to preach there again. He now preaches at Exeter Hall.

A dispatch dated at Cahore, Dec. 11, says: "The ship *Sonmouth*, Cumming, master, from Fleetwood, bound to Savannah, North America, struck the Blackwater Bank last night. The captain's wife and 17 of the crew arrived in their boats near this place; but he himself and three of his crew are on board the Blackwater Light-ship. The life-boat of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was put to sea as soon as we heard of the wreck; but she has not returned in time to report any further particulars before the post closes."

FRANCE.

The Council of State is preparing a project of law reducing the Customs duties, more especially on articles of primary necessity. Marshal Randon, the Minister of War, has, it is said, tendered his resignation.

M. Emile Girardin's *brochure*, "L'Empereur Napoleon III. et L'Europe," has at last appeared. The impression was seized at the printer's on the 13th November, the day before its intended publication, on the warrant of the Judge d'Instruction. The legality of this premature seizure was contested; the *brochure* was finally restored to the printer, and was forthwith published, with the exception of some passages which might be construed into offence to the Emperor, and which were omitted.

An Imperial decree in the *Bulletin des Lois* opens an extraordinary credit of 140,000 francs for the expenses of repairing the old residence of Longwood and the tomb of Napoleon I, at St. Helena, and the appropriation of other parts of the domain of the Val Napoleon.

The frigate *Forte* quitted Cherbourg on the 7th for China, with 400 men, and 200 seamen, drilled to the use of the musket. The *Rhone*, with the Second Battalion of Riflemen, is expected to sail immediately for China.

The *France Centrale*, published at Blois, has received a second warning for having protested against the first.

Mme. Lemoine has lodged an appeal against her sentence before the Court of Cassation.

Trade in Paris has been more active during the last week. Speculators begin to feel a certain degree of confidence in the maintenance of friendly relations between England and France, since the semi-official announcement that the representatives of these Powers will enter Congress with a friendly feeling towards each other. The accounts from Lyons are not satisfactory.

Trade in Marseilles is in a state of complete stagnation.

A dispatch dated at Paris on the evening of the 13th says:

Business continues active, but prices are less firm. Rentes close at 70f. 60c., or about the same as yesterday.

THE GENERAL CONGRESS.

A dispatch from Turin says: "The Austrian letter of invitation to the Congress, signed by Count Rechberg, has arrived, and is couched in the same terms as that of France to Piedmont."

The nomination of the Chevalier de Jocteau as Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Sardinia to the Court of Vienna has been definitively decided upon.

It is asserted that the adhesions of Rome and Naples to the Congress have arrived, that Naples will send two Plenipotentiaries; and also that all the Powers invited to the Congress have now sent in their adhesions.

The *Pays*, of Dec. 12, announces that "the Congress is now constituted in principle. The unanimous adhesion to it proves that Europe knows how to appreciate and acknowledge the energetic and loyal policy of the Emperor, and allows us to presage a satisfactory solution of the difficulties of the Italian question."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes on the 9th inst.:

"Sweden, I understand, has sent in her affirmative reply to the *billets de faire part* of France to attend the Congress. The Pope does not absolutely refuse to be represented at it, but he has an objection to appearing before what his Minister calls a tribunal. In the interview which the Nuncio has had with M. Walewski on the subject, the latter protested that there was not the slightest intention of summoning His Holiness before a tribunal, and that neither France nor any other Power following the policy of France meant to interfere with His Holiness' power as sovereign, or as head of the Catholic Church. As for the question of Reform, the Pope will think about it when he is reinstated in *all* his rights. This, of course, refers to the Romagna. The Papal Government has not yet given its reply to M. Walewski's letter of convocation; neither has Naples. The King of the Two Sicilies will very probably wait till he hears from M. Antonini the particulars of his conversation with the Emperor Napoleon at Compiègne. It is still uncertain whether Count Cavour will take his seat as representative for Piedmont."

It has been hinted that the Russian Government intends to call the attention of the Congress to the fact that little or nothing has been done by the Porte for its Christian subjects since the conclusion of the Treaty of Paris. In a letter from St. Petersburgh it is said that the Russian Cabinet still strongly suspects the Emperor of the French of an intention to place his cousin on a Central Italian throne.

CIRCULAR OF THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Vienna, Thursday, Dec. 7.

In one of my more recent letters, I alluded to a circular which a few days ago was forwarded to the principal diplomatic agents of this Government, and the semi-official Dresden *Gazette* now gives the following summary of its contents:

"As the treaty of Zurich modifies important parts of the Treaties of Vienna, Austria insisted (*besondere darauf bestand*) that all the parties who signed the Act of Convention in 1815 should be admitted to the proposed Congress. The justice of the demand was recognized by France, and it is to be hoped the other Governments will take the same view of the case. If it is indispensable that the representatives of Rome, Sardinia, and Naples should be invited to attend the Congress, the respect due to the legitimate rights of Princes renders it necessary that no subject of vital importance to Sovereigns should be discussed without a hearing being given to their representatives (*ohne ihre vertreter zu hören.*) Thus representatives of Tuscany, Parma and Modena ought to be invited, 'as soon as these countries are in a state which is calculated to give a guarantee for their complete independence.' The welfare of Italy can only be firmly established if the country is protected against the continual attacks which the spirit of revolution directs against the edifice of social and religious order. The necessary protection can be afforded by means of institutions (*einrichtungen*) which give stability to the throne and happiness to the people. The return of the Princes who have been forced by factions to leave their States and the restoration of the power of the Papal Chair in the provinces which are in a state of rebellion appear to be the first things necessary. When these objects have been attained a Confederation in imitation of the German Bund can be established, the organization of which would be the private business (*innere angelegenheit*) of the Italian Powers.

Such principles as the foregoing are probably entertained by all those Powers which wish to protect the cause of order against the dangers that menace it. During the Congress it may be advisable (*angemessen*) to avoid all discussion on subjects which are not in connection with the matters above-mentioned, 'as an indefinite extension of the functions of the Congress could easily lead to serious complications.'"

SPAIN.

Progress of the Morocco War.

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid, dated Dec. 10, announces as follows:

"The Spaniards have just obtained a new victory. The Moors, this time 10,000 strong, attacked the redoubts. They were gloriously repulsed by the second *corps d'armée*, which entered into line, for the first time, under the command of the brave Gen. Zabala.

The number of dead on the side of the Moors is more than 300, and 1,000 wounded. The Spaniards have had 40 killed and 280 wounded.

The sea continues tempestuous, and it is for the moment impossible to effect fresh embarkations."

The following dispatch was published at Madrid on the 10th.

Camp Elottro, Friday, Dec. 9, (evening.)

This morning the enemy impetuously attacked our redoubts, but were energetically repulsed by the garrisons, and retired to the valley commanded by these redoubts. The enemy then came up again, but were attacked and repulsed by 10,000 men of the Second Corps, serving as our vanguard. The Moors lost 300 killed, and 1,000 wounded. The approximate loss of the Spanish was 30 officers, 40 killed, and 250 men wounded.

A letter from Malaga speaks of the departure from that port on the 5th, of a third Spanish army corps, in steamers. These troops are chiefly infantry, and are supposed to be intended to assist in the storming of Tetuan. Cholera is said to have broken out in the Spanish army. According to late dispatches, the Spanish forces are unable to take the offensive, and are continually attacked by the Moors.

Gen. O'Donnell, in the orders to his troops, desires them not to lose sight of the fact that the Moors make no prisoners—that every individual taken by them is first tortured, then put to death without pity, and his bleeding limbs carried about as trophies among these savage tribes. He also informs his army that they are to respect the lives and properties of the persons who may receive the army pacifically; that the same rule must be observed in action with regard to the wounded and prisoners, even should the enemy act otherwise.

The Madrid *Gazette* of the 8th contains an Order of the Day, addressed by the General commanding-in-chief the expedition of Morocco to the first *corps d'armée*, expressing approbation of the manner in which its disembarkation was effected, of the resignation it displayed under privations, and of its courage in combats. The journals say that at the latest dates from Morocco the troops were suffering greatly from cold, rain and wind, and that their tents, being of an old model and material, do not afford them sufficient protection. A journal states that in the bombardment of the forts of Tetuan by the *French*, the Admiral's ship, the *Bretagne*, and also the *St. Louis*, were struck by cannon balls and sustained some damage; the former had also a man wounded.

THE LATEST.

Madrid, Monday, Dec. 12.

Yesterday the Third *corps d'armée* embarked at Malaga. The enthusiasm was very great.

Immedietely on the arrival of the flotilla at Ceuta the Spaniards were to take the offensive and offer battle to the enemy.

Cholera had diminished in the encampment.

ITALY.

The Provisional Government of Tuscany has, by allowing a discount, collected in advance the land tax for 1860, amounting to between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 of francs.

The Grand Duke Ferdinand IV., of Tuscany, has arrived at Basle in the strictest *incognito*. The Grand Duke, it is expected, will reside in France during the sitting of the Congress.

The Modena *Gazette*, of the 6th, contains an official article, in which it is stated that the publication of the Sardinian Constitution and code of laws in the Modenese provinces had led to a memorial on the part of the bishops of the said provinces, protesting against those provisions which related to the Church; that this memorial had received an official reply from the Government, and that the whole transaction was intended to be kept private; but that, the bishops having given to their act publicity in their sectarian journals, the Government no longer considers itself bound to keep silence, and consequently publishes all the authentic documents relating to the affair.

A new journal at Milan, the *Perseveranza*, has published a note addressed to the European Congress of 1860 by the Neapolitan emigrants. This memorial exposes the state of the administration and of the Government in the Kingdom of Naples, the absence of political and judicial guarantees, and the abuses which, it declares, would render the wisest laws ineffectual and vain. The statement of these complaints is supported by names and dates. The memorial concludes by saying that the Neapolitan Government ought to be completely remodeled prior to its admission into the Italian Confederation.

GERMANY.

The *Imperial Law Gazette* of Dec. 13 publishes a decree, ordering the payment of the interest on the National Loan, falling due on and after the 1st of January next, to be effected in silver, as formerly.

In the Federal Diet, on the 10th, the Committee of Electoral Hesse was increased the appointment of representatives of Austria, Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony.

The health of the King of Prussia is said to be improved. He is still at San Souci.

DENMARK.

The *Dagbladet* announces that Prince Christian, of Denmark, has refused the post of Governor of Holstein offered to him. Government has, in consequence, given up the project.

Fifty-eight of the principal members of the Diet have presented an address of confidence to the former President of the Ministry, M. von Hall. This address includes a vote of "no confidence" in the present President of the Ministry, M. Rottwitt.

RUSSIA.

It is whispered that an attempt recently made by a Russian expedition to proceed from the Caspian, by way of the Lake of Aral, to Central Asia, has signally failed.

CANARY ISLANDS.

The African mail steamer *Ethiope* brings the following intelligence, dated Teneriffe, Dec. 1: Captain George Walker and four men of the American schooner *William* had been landed near Teneriffe by a French vessel. They had been abandoned by their vessel, which was in charge of the mate, while engaged in obtaining provisions from the French bark *Jeannie*.

LATEST BY THE ARAGO.

Marseilles, Tuesday night.

Letters from Constantinople to the 7th announce positively that on the preceding Thursday M. Thouvenel remitted a note to the Porte, containing an official demand for a firman favorable to M. De Lesseps' Suez Canal project. The Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, Russia and Sardinia simultaneously supported that demand, according to their instructions. A Council of Ministers was then held. Fuad Pasha confessed that he had formally engaged to refuse the authorization of the Canal project. The Grand Vizier declared that he would not recognize such engagements. After a stormy discussion the Ministers agreed to request the Powers that made the demand to come to some understanding with England on the matter.

Sir Henry Bulwer had been received by the Sultan and had numerous conferences with the Ministers.

Circassians continued to emigrate in great numbers

Madrid, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The third *corps d'armée* disembarked at Ceuta.

Gen. Prim had been attacked on his road to Tetuan The Moors were repulsed with great loss. The Spanish had forty killed and wounded.

Paris, Thursday, Dec. 14.

Count Pourtales is summoned to Berlin. He is expected to be back in time for the diplomatic reception on New-Year's day.

The Mexican Question.

APPEAL OF BRITISH SUBJECTS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The following address, which has been signed by almost every firm trading with Mexico, has just been presented to Lord John Russell:

"The undersigned merchants of the City of London, being deeply interested in the trade between this country and Mexico, beg to call your lordship's attention to the very disagreeable position of those who are connected with the trade of that country, believing your lordship may be able in some way to afford them relief from the pressure and difficulties they are encountering.

For many years past the English have been encouraged, in consequence of the policy adopted by the British Government, to increase their trade with Mexico. They have appointed agencies there, and have also invested considerable sums of money in mines and other industrial establishments. The civil war which is now unfortunately raging in that country has not only put a stop to all business, but has prevented the English agents from sending home the money due to their employers. These agents have also been put under very heavy contributions, and, as they are the chief persons capable of paying taxes, the Mexican Government is not very scrupulous in levying new, as soon as they have been compelled to pay the old taxes. The inconvenience felt from the impossibility of remitting home the money lying in Mexico is very great, and your Lordship is respectfully requested to give our representatives instructions to concert with the English as to the best way of improving their position and of protecting their property, and, if necessary, to consult and act with the representatives of other Powers in order to carry out their views. It is also very desirable that our Minister or representative should endeavor to obtain some change in the oppressive manner in which the Government raises money, and should protest against the arbitrary acts of the Government in imposing taxes which fall more heavily on foreigners than on the Mexicans. And, lastly, that the party which is in office and in possession of the Government, and to whom the British Minister or Representative is accredited, ought to be considered the Government *de facto*. Every Government, therefore, ought to respect the Acts referring to British subjects, and the contracts made with them by a preceding Government to which our representative had been accredited.

London, Nov. 29, 1859."

COMMENT OF THE LONDON PRESS.

From the London Times.

What is to become of that beautiful and romantic land which was once the pride of the Spanish Empire, and even in the last generation roused the sympathies and admiration of the world? Mexico, the rich and magnificent, the treasury of her former masters, and the hope of the enterprising but a few short years ago, is now in the lowest depths of degradation, her government alternate tyranny and anarchy, her people sinking yearly lower into the slough of ignorance and helplessness, her glorious capital with its palaces and churches going slowly to decay, and her land returning to a state of nature. How rapid has been the descent within the last few years we may realize by considering the condition of the country even at the time when Texas was annexed. But thirteen years ago the Spanish-American Republic was thought by the two most experienced statesmen in Europe, Sir R. Peel and M. Guizot, to have in it the elements of vitality and strength. The progress of the United States was at that time looked upon with some degree of concern by the statesmen of Europe, and the favorite project was to build up in Mexico a fabric capable of resisting the advance of the Anglo-Saxon wave. This American balance of power may have been always a chimæra, but the fact that it could have entered the brains of men of sense shows that even in 1846 Mexico appeared to the world as a State of resources and strength. But who would think now of opposing American ambition by means of any Mexican organization? So far from expecting that Mexico will be able to keep a single province which the United States desire to possess, *the prevalent feeling is a kind of desire that the Americans may bring matters to a close by occupying the whole country.* To put this miserable bastard Republic out of its misery, to prevent savage revolutionary leaders from hanging, shooting, and torturing whenever the fortune of some petty skirmish gives them the opportunity, to restore peace to an unhappy population, security to foreign merchants and settlers, to open a field for enterprise, to make the immense mineral wealth of the country available for the world's purposes—all these are things which, seemingly, can be only done by some foreign intervention; for the men of the Spanish or half-caste races have had a long trial, and have shown themselves capable only of bigotry, ferocity, and greediness.

Things have now come to such a point that there is no security to foreigners, either for their persons or their properties. Englishmen have been not only systematically robbed by inordinate taxation, by forced requisitions, and by the obstacles thrown in the way of their business, but they have been personally ill-treated, threatened, imprisoned, driven from town to town, or entirely out of the Mexican territory. Their lives and the lives of their families are in danger; their property, realized perhaps by years of industry, is confiscated by political commotions, and their right, under the law of nations, to dwell where they please and to carry on their lawful business is constantly violated. In these circumstances a very well drawn address to Lord John Russell, as Foreign Secretary, has been signed by the great body of the English merchants interested in foreign commerce, and we publish it in another column. It calls attention to the position of British subjects residing in Mexico or trading with that country; reminds the Minister that for many years the policy of our Government has been such as to encourage Englishmen to increase their trade with Mexico, and that accordingly great sums of money have been sunk in mines and other industrial enterprises. The present civil war has not only put an end to all business, but has prevented the agents of English traders from remitting the money due to their employers. These agents, too, being known to possess funds, have been subjected to excessive taxation, or rather to the confiscation of their property under legal forms. The address then prays that the Government will "give our representatives instructions to concert with the English as to the best mode of improving their position and of protecting their property; and, if necessary, consult and act with the representatives of foreign Powers." It is here that the petitioners have to meet the real difficulty of the case. They know what they suffer, but they are as little able as Lord John Russell to devise a remedy. They, the merchants, the holders of mining shares, the owners of property in Mexico, the principals of agents who are being daily robbed, have no advice for Lord John Russell but that he should "give our Representatives instructions to concert with the English as to the best mode of improving their condition." Now, anything that England, the United States and France can do collectively they can do singly, and as yet England has no right of forcible interference. Certainly the ill-treatment of our people may be held to demand an explanation, but the petitioners plainly do not believe that our Government would gain anything by sending a squadron to Vera Cruz. By omitting to state what course they think Lord John Russell should adopt they admit the impossibility of a present remedy, and we fear that their grievances are indeed past redress. The case is this,—Mexico has fallen into complete anarchy, and there is no real Government, no system of finance, no police, no authority which is respected or to which the individual can appeal. The English residents who have cast in their lot with the inhabitants, and the traders who have invested money in enterprises of the country, are in the same position as the Mexicans themselves. How can we or any one interfere but by taking possession of the country? Of whom are we to demand an explanation? The chief of the Republic to-day may be a fugitive in a week, while his rival steps into power and wreaks vengeance on all the late officials. Suppose we ask for satisfaction; who is to give it? The outrage may have been committed by the other party, or by some independent ruffian hundreds of miles off, or there may be no police to prevent a repetition of the act, and no money to compensate it. In fact, where there is no settled Government the ordinary international remedies fail. The question whether the British Government should interfere to save our people and their capital from injury depends solely on the fact whether there is a possibility of such an interference. We think there is not, except by remonstrances addressed to whichever party may happen to be in the ascendant. A community may by absolute anarchy acquire a kind of irresponsibility, and it seems to us that such is the condition of Mexico at the present time. It is not until a settled Government is established that we shall find any authority which we can hold responsible. *The only remedy at present would be a declaration of war and the occupation of the country. But from this even the Americans shrink, inasmuch as it would burden them with a bigoted and savage population, ignorant to the last degree, and incapable, as far as one can judge, of ever being raised to the dignity of free men.* We must trust that the civil war will wear itself out, and allow foreign capital and enterprise to do something for this almost ruined country.

The Liverpool and New-York Screw-Steamers.

From the London Times, Dec. 13.

An account was given on Friday of the way in which preferences are shown to contract mail companies, wholly irrespective of their subsidies, to enable them to crush every effort of unaided enterprise. The case specially cited was that of the Liverpool and New-York Steam Company, whose chief profits are derived from the emigrants, but who are subjected to detention at their ports of departure in England and Ireland, while their rivals of the Cunard line, and of the Montreal Ocean Steam Company are freed from these vexations because they have Government contracts. It now appears that the formal complaint addressed to the Treasury on the subject has been met by the plea—which is undoubtedly valid as far as their Lordships are concerned—that the exemptions were granted by the Legislature, and therefore cannot be set aside by any official interference. This, however, will not relieve the Government from seeing that the question is put upon a fair footing during the next Session of Parliament. Meanwhile one feature of injustice remains unanswered. The Montreal Company are exempted by reason of their being alleged to possess a British Government contract; but it is denied that they have any such claim. Their vessels are registered at Glasgow as belonging to the United Kingdom, while their contract is simply from the Governor-General of Canada; and, according to an opinion from Mr. Mellish on a case submitted to him, the Postmaster-General has no legal authority for the favor which has been shown. Yet the wrong does not end here, for the complainants (the Liverpool and New-York Company) are told by the same counsel that he is not aware of any Court that has jurisdiction in such a matter, and that consequently he is unable to suggest any method of obtaining redress.

CONGRESS.

FURTHER DEBATES IN THE HOUSE.

A Southern Opposition Candidate Accepted by the Administration Party.

ANOTHER INEFFECTUAL VOTE FOR SPEAKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The hilarity consequent upon the holidays was more apparent in the proceedings of the House to-day than on any previous occasion; everybody stamped and hallooed, but no one listened. The utmost uproar and confusion prevailed all day. Mr. Morris, of Illinois, reviewed old quarrels, and opened old sores, much to the annoyance of his Democratic colleagues, and against their solemn protest, as well as against the earnest protest of Senator Douglas; all of whom desire to forget dead issues, and to secure harmony in their party ranks. Mr. Morris continues his raid upon the Administration to-morrow.

The voting to-day indicated only the hopelessness of effecting an organization. Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, (old line Whig,) received a highly complimentary vote, and would make a splendid presiding officer, but several of the South Americans refused to vote for him, although he is the best man of their party. The Democrats are divided in opinion; some advise rallying on Mr. Maynard; some advocate the policy of taking Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, while others insist on Miles Taylor. A union, however, would effect nothing; nor is there at present any prospect for an election.

Despatches from Costa Rica represent the new Government as in a frightful condition, and as even more tyrannical than was that of President Mora. The Conservatives hold the balance of power, and may possible hold the extremes in check. One of their leading men admits that it is easier to effect a revolution than to control the political elements afterwards, for the good of the State.

Mr. Dimitry writes that he is now in Nicaragua, endeavoring to settle the Transit difficulties, under special instructions sent him; but the prospect is not flattering, so great is the contest between parties there.

The new French Minister is not Count Mercier, as has been reported, but M. Mercier, a very different personage. M. Mercier has been promoted from the Second Secretary of Legation, and is obscure in origin. He lately married a lady of family and fortune.

The Board appointed to test the rifle cannon at Fort Monroe recommend the appointment of a permanent Board for testing firearms, and say that the era of smooth-bore guns for field exercise has passed. They urge the necessity for further experiments.

Lieut.-Col. W. Seawell, of the Eighth Infantry, assumed command of the Department of Texas on the 10th inst.

Assistant-Surgeon R. L. Brodie will remain on duty at San Antonio, to give professional attendance to Lieut. Hazen, Eighth Infantry, suffering from severe wounds received in an Indian engagement.

Brevet-Major Francis O. Wyse, Captain Third Artillery, has been sentenced, by Court-martial, to be reprimanded in General Orders, confined in arrest at his post on the San Juan Island, and suspended from rank and pay till the 1st of January next. He was convicted of signing false certificates of transportation, and the Court admonished him that persistence in his course would eventually lead to his dismissal from the Army.

The following is the letter of Mr. Wendell, which damaged Gen. Bowman's chances for the printership, in the Senatorial Caucus:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1859.

Dear Sir: In answer to yours of the 6th inst., I would say that the following are the facts in relation to my transfer of the *Union* newspaper to George W. Bowman, presuming that he was at the time Superintendent of the Public Printing, and that the following extract from the United States Statutes at Large, Thirty-second Congress, first session, chapter 91, section 6, page 82, has an immediate bearing on the case:

Section 6. That the Superintendent of the Public Printing shall not be directly or indirectly interested in the public printing, &c., and for any violation, &c., shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbus for any term not less than one nor more than five years, and in addition thereto may be fined in any sum from one thousand to ten thousand dollars

On the 26th of March, 1859, I stipulated to transfer the *Union* to Gen. G. W. Bowman, under certain conditions, and to pay him also the sum of $20,000 per annum out of the profits of the public printing. In pursuance thereof, on the 11th of April following, I paid him, as per subjoined receipt, $3,000.

Received, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1859, of C. Wendell, three thousand dollars, the same being on account of twenty thousand dollars per annum, stipulated to be paid by said Wendell, as provided in our letter of March 26, 1859. GEO. W. BOWMAN.

This shows that Bowman was interested in the public printing as early as March 26, and that he received three thousand dollars cash on the 11th of April. He officiated as Superintendent of Public Printing, and drew his salary therefor, up to the 12th of May, as per receipt on file in the Treasury Department; and reference being had thereto, it will more fully appear that six weeks after he became interested in the public printing. These are the simple facts in the case.

The Interior Department has received evidence to convict one Lee, a Mormon Saint, of Utah, with having first violated the person of a young girl belonging to the party massacred at the Mountain Meadows, and then cut her throat. The Mormon authorities proposed surrendering all the murderers, but only on condition they should be tried exclusively before *Mormon* juries. This proposition was declined, as such a trial would only tend to screen the criminals from justice. Hence the Department urges the propriety of establishing martial law over Utah as the only means of punishing crime. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

Gov. Wise in his last Richmond speech broadly intimated that when the Virginia military recently marched past the White House, the President did not even notice them. As this remark of the Governor occasions some comment here, it may not be amiss to say that the President at that time was not at home, and did not know until he read the speech that the troops had passed the White House. The President is uniformly marked in his attentions to all visitors.

The speech of Mr. Morris, of Illinois, to-day, in part condemnatory of the President and the Administration, was made against the wishes of Mr. Douglas and the other Democratic members of the Illinois delegation, who avow their desire to promote the harmony of the party.

An analysis of the vote to-day for Speaker shows that Mr. Sherman retains his relative strength—lacking four votes of election. All the Americans except two (Davis of Md., and Briggs) voted for Mr. Maynard, who was also supported by Messrs. Adams and Anderson of Ky., Anderson of Mo., Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barrett, Bocock, Bonham, Boteler, Bouligney, Boyce, Brabson, Branch, Bristow, Burnett, Clemens, Cobb, Craige of N. C., Crawford, Dejarnette, English, Florence, Garnett, Gartrell, Gilmer, Hamilton, Hardeman, Harris of Md., Harris of Va., Hatton, Hill, Jackson, Jones, Keitt, Lamar, Leach of N. C., Leake, Mallory, Martin of Va., Miles, Millson, Moore of Ky., Moore of Ala., Nelson, Noell, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Quarles, Reagan, Rust, Scott, Sickles, Sims, Smith of Va., Smith of N. C., Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Vance, Webster, Winslow, Woodson and Wright.

For Mr. Gilmer—Messrs. Davis, of Maryland, and Briggs.

For Mr. Davis, of Indiana—Messrs. Adrain, Montgomery, Riggs and Robinson, (Ill.)

For Mr. Vallandigham—Messrs. Allen and Underwood.

For Mr. Bocock—Messrs. Curry, Davidson, Hindman, Hughes, Kunkell and Ruffin.

For Mr. Scott—Messrs. Burch, Edmunson, McRae, Phelps, Clark, (Mo.,) Holman, Houston, Niblack and Stout.

For Mr. Houston—Messrs. Cochrane, Cooper, Singleton and McClernand.

For Mr. Pendleton—Messrs. Cox, Howard and Martin, (Ohio.)

For Mr. Adrain—Messrs. Davis (Ind.) and Reynolds.

For Mr. Hamilton—Mr. Fouke.

For Mr. McClernand—Messrs. Larrabee, Morris, Pendleton, Logan and Vallandigham.

For Mr. Pugh—Mr. McQueen; and Mr. McQueen for Mr. Pugh.

For Mr. Gartrell—Mr. Stewart, (Md.)

For Mr. Hill—Mr. Maynard.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, (Anti-Lecomton Dem.,) obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) who said that several years ago he made a pledge to his constituents that he would never again engage in a sectional debate, but recent events have absolved him from that pledge. He alluded to the atrocity of John Brown's raid, and the continued aggressions of the North upon the rights of the South. He then spoke of the infamous character of Helper's book. The non-slaveholders of the South have no sympathy with such doctrines, and his appeals to them will be unheeded. Yet that infamous book has been indorsed by the candidate of the Republicans for Speaker, and the whole antecedents of that gentleman are in perfect keeping with that act. He has been uniformly, conspicuously, and intensely sectional. No man has been more intolerant to the South, and he owes his present nomination less to his ability or his accomplishments as a statesman, than to his hostility to the South. He invited us to scrutinize his record. I have done so. He alluded to Mr. Sherman's course on the Kanzas bill and the Army Appropriation bill in the Thirty-fourth Congress. He spoke of the objects of the Republican Party, characterizing them as treasonable.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called him to order, as the gentleman violated propriety in using the term "treasonable." He said that if the epithet applied to any one, it must be upon the other side of the House.

Mr. Rust resumed, and reviewed the proposition that the American members select a candidate for Speaker from the Democrats, or the Democrats select a candidate from them, and that both unite on such candidate.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he would not be negotiable in any such business.

Mr. Hindman, of New-York, (Dem.,) remarked, nor would he be thus transferred by his fellow Democrats. If any person outside of the Democratic Party were selected, he should exercise his own judgment whether he would support him or not.

Mr. Noell, of Missouri, (Dem.,) declared his readiness to vote for any one selected from the other side for the sake of organization.

Mr. Cox said he would vote for any Anti-Lecomptonite who may be selected, but his duty to his constituents and his own sentiments would not permit him to vote for any one of the Southern Americans who are not only opposed to all the doctrines of the Democratic Party, but to civil and religious liberty.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, (Am.,) said neither he nor his associates would feel so shocked as to go out of the Union if an Anti-Lecompton and English-bill Democrat should be chosen Speaker of the House. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Cox) had stated his insuperable objection to voting for a South American and excused himself for not giving aid and comfort to that Party. Now, said Mr. Hill, we can do without him. [Laughter.] You will not make a Speaker on the basis of the proposition offered, because this is not the time and place to arrange matters. It cannot be done here. You must do it by other means and appliances to induce the gentleman from Ohio to give his support to such nominees.

Mr. Cox—What means?

Mr. Hill—Persuasion.

Mr. Cox—Moral suasion?

Mr. Hill—Of course.

Mr. Hardeman, of Georgia, (Amer.,) wished to organize the House on a conservative basis, and was willing to vote for any conservative man in opposition to the Republican Party. The party to which he belonged was for the good of the country. [Applause.]

Mr. Rust said there must be concessions. There were numbers in the Southern opposition whom he would gladly vote for.

Mr. Cox explained. He looked on the Southern opposition not so much in opposition to the Republican Party as to the Democratic Party. If there was to be an organization, let the Republicans make a Speaker if they can; and if they have power to carry on the business of the House, we will meet them on their record in the contest of 1860. On the united opposition rests the responsibility of disorganization.

Mr. Hindman would conform to caucus action whenever his party associates abide by the usages of the Democratic Party, but he said distinctly he would not be transferred to the support of any one outside of the party by a Democratic majority. In the event the alternative was forced on him between the Black Republican and Know-Nothing, he should be constrained to select the latter as a choice of evils. In Arkansas encouragement had been given to the Republicans by the position the Southern Opposition assume on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which is denounced by the North as a breach of faith, and is so execrated by the Southern Opposition. Thus, in his opinion is Black Republicanism stimulated.

Mr. Rust—I and my colleague belong to the Harmonious Democracy of Arkansas. [Laughter.]

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, (Dem.,) sent up the resolves of the Virginia Legislature, requesting the Representatives of that State to unite with the elements of the Opposition on any terms consistent with fairness. They were read.

Mr. Rust, resuming, declared his abhorrence of the reopening of the African Slave-trade, and that he did not seek the extension of Slavery north of 36° 30′ There are in Arkansas uncultivated lands enough for all the surplus labor.

Mr. Hill remarked, that he understood Mr. Cox to say, he looked on the Southern Opposition and Republican Party as identified in opposition to the Democratic Party.

Mr. Cox meant as to the matter of Slavery in the Territories and the admission of States. He understood the Southern Opposition advocate the intervention of Congress to establish Slavery, and the Republican Party as claiming the exercise of Congressional power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. Both of these parties favor the reopening of this agitating question in Congress, while the Democratic Party say to both—Non-intervention.

Mr. Hill inquired whether he thought, from the election of 1856 and the recent election in New-York, these parties are identical in purpose and principle?

Mr. Cox replied, if the gentleman referred to the North Americans, he would find them as adverse as the Southern opposition to the Democratic Party. If this was not so, why did not the gentleman vote for some North American Speaker.

Mr. Hill replied, he did; he voted for Mr. Briggs, New-York.

Mr. Briggs said his party was in a peculiar position; it stood here as at the North, a unit. In reply to Mr. Cox, he remarked that the Americans do not entertain any opinions opposed to civil and religious liberty. They are for strict fidelity to the Constitution and to all laws, and stand ready and compact to oppose all sectionalism. They are for union, and nothing but union.

Mr. Hill said many of the Democrats—with whom the gentleman from Ohio was proud to sit—inaugurated this doctrine. Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, who was conspicuous in his party, inaugurated it, and he did not know that Mr. Stephens had ever recanted. He (Hill) thought it the duty of the Government to protect everything regarded as property belonging to the people of the United States, when they go into the Territories.

Mr. Cox desired to reply, but Mr. Morris, of Illinois, (Anti-Lecompton,) declined longer to yield the floor for explanations. The latter referred to a remark made by him at the last Congress, that if the Democracy thought they could carry themselves through the next canvass with this administration, they would break down, and would find they were carrying too much weight. The administration was full of rottenness and dead bones, and had no more affiliation with the Democracy than darkness with light, or virtue with vice. The President had again thrust in our faces his Territorial policy, and had advanced several steps from his former position, which in all conscience was bad enough. He was amazed that the President had as far lost sight of his duty as to make so high a bid for the nomination of the Charleston Convention. He knew him to be capable of any act for the gratification of his private malice, and of being guilty of treachery to his friends and principles. There was no necessity for thrusting the question of Slavery in here. It was not before the House in any form, nor was it likely to be this session. Yet the President repeats his twice-told tale at a time when the House is in an unorganized condition. He was glad the President had exposed himself, as he had called him an old man who looked forward to the perpetuation of his power, and was ready to bow at any sectional altar to obtain his ends. He read an extract from the Message, relating to Slavery in the Territories, calling it disingenuous, and thought it too strong a dose for any Southern man to swallow. He proceeded to discuss the subject of Slavery in its political relations. He had heard many threats of a dissolution of the Union, but did not anticipate such a result so long as the President keeps the portrait of "Old Hickory" in the reception-room to give him courage. He eulogized Mr. Nelson's speech for its Union sentiments. The excitement of this discussion was not, he said, to be regretted, because it gives another opportunity to the masses of the people to manifest the patriotic sentiments they entertain. He discussed the power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories, but in doing so would take no notice of the views of the present Administration, which he considered too low for its enemies to abuse or its friends to praise. The South had hitherto asked only for nonaction, but now they seek Congressional interference for the protection of Slavery in the Territories. Previous to becoming States, the Constitution establishes Slavery nowhere, nor does it fix the tenure of property. The doctrine that the master can carry his slave anywhere he pleases, and hold him as such, is a doctrine odious and abominable. The Constitution only provides for the rendition of escaped slaves, and not for the extension of Slavery. He discussed the application of the Dred Scott decision to this question.

At 3 o'clock Mr. Hill asked Mr. Morris to give way for a ballot for Speaker, and he consented.

Mr. Stewart, of Maryland, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn.

Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, (Dem.,) called for the yeas and nays. He wanted the country to understand that the gentleman had twenty-five more pages of his written speech to read, and he hoped that he would be permitted to publish it without delivering it. He objected to his retaining the floor another day.

Mr. Morris said that the gentleman from Virginia read speeches too.

Mr. Clemens—When I deliver written speeches I will try to do it all in one day.

Mr. Morris—One of your colleagues held the floor for three or four days. If gentlemen insist upon it I can rally energy enough to finish the speech to-day.

The yeas and nays were ordered, when Mr. Stewart withdrew his motion.

Mr. Cochrane, of New-York, (Dem.,) hoped that they would go into a ballot, with a view after that to adjourn.

Objection being made, Mr. Adrain, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) renewed the motion to adjourn, on the ground that Mr. Morris was indisposed.

Mr. Clemens again called for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, (Rep.,) hoped the motion would be withdrawn, as he was anxious to have a ballot to-day.

Mr. Adrain withdrew his motion.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) stated that several members were absent, and a fair ballot could not be taken at this time.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) was opposed to a ballot, and hoped that either Mr. Morris would proceed or the House adjourn.

A call of the House was taken prior to a ballot.

Mr. Brabson, of Tennessee, (American,) said he had heard that there was a party here willing to support men in the South who were not Know Nothings. In order to test it he nominated Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, (American.) He did this on his individual responsibility. Mr. Maynard was outside of all organizations, and was a national conservative man.

Mr. McRae, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) asked whether the political friends of Mr. Brabson would all vote for Mr. Maynard.

Mr. Brabson could only speak for himself.

The roll was called.

During the voting numerous explanations were made.

Mr. Ashmore, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said he was the first Democrat who had abandoned Mr. Bocock, and he had done so in the hope of effecting an organization. He would now vote for Mr. Maynard.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.)—Bitterly opposed as I am, first and last and all the time, to sectional representation such as represented by the other side of the House, I am willing to cast my vote for a conservative man, to promote organization and pass the Appropriation bill, which my friends on the other side are so sensitive about. I vote for Mr. Maynard.

Mr. Haskin, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.) said he was conservative in his principles, and should therefore vote, now as heretofore, for Mr. John Sherman, whose Union-loving sentiments met his entire approbation.

Mr. English, of Indiana, (Dem.,) asked if he had not voted for Mr. Gilmer?

Mr. Haskin replied that he had voted for Mr. Gilmer because in the Thirty-first Congress he stood alongside of himself and Mr. Sherman, in opposition to the Lecompton policy of the Administration, which Mr. English sought to cover up by a bill that, in his judgment, was the meanest bill before the last session of Congress. [Laughter.]

Mr. English called attention to the fact that Mr. Gilmer himself voted for the English bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. Haskin replied that when Mr. Gilmer voted for it he stated that it was a *shilly-shally namby-pamby* nasty kind of a bill. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, (Dem.,) when his name was called, stated that inasmuch as he was not willing to participate in making this a slaughter-house of the Northwestern Democracy, he voted for Mr. Bocock.

Mr. McRae said that several members of the American Party having voted against Mr. Maynard, he should do the same and vote for Mr. Scott.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, had voted for Mr. Bocock, Mr. Millson and others, but thought his colleague, Mr. McClernand, had not had his full strength tested, and now voted for him.

Mr. Scott, of California, (Dem.,) voted for Mr. Maynard on the assurance that he was an Old-Line Whig, and did not belong to the American Party.

Mr. Burnett wished to know whether Mr. Maynard belonged to the American organization.

Mr. Brabson replied, that Mr. Maynard was one of the Fillmore Electors, but never belonged to the American Order.

Several Democrats briefly gave their reasons why they should vote for Mr. Maynard.

Mr. Avery, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) remarked that he did not wish to see the seat once occupied by Clay and Polk, desecrated by a Black Republican. [Applause, mingled with hisses.]

Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said that debate was not in order during the voting.

The Clerk thought the point of order well taken.

The discussion, however, continued, and the Republicans kept calling the speakers to order.

The vote resulted:

Whole number	228
Necessary to a choice	115
Mr. Sherman, of Ohio. (Rep.)	101
Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee. (Am.)	65

and the remainder were scattering.

The House then adjourned.

THE SECTIONAL CONTEST.

Further Indications of Sentiment at the North and at the South.

MASSACHUSETTS DECLINES THE SERVICES OF COLORED MILITIA.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

A bill passed by the Legislature, authorizing colored persons to join military organizations, has been vetoed by Gov. Banks.

RETURN OF MEDICAL STUDENTS TO PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

An evening paper says that several students, who left Jefferson College for Richmond, have returned and resumed their studies here, stating that they only joined the stampede to have a Christmas frolic.

THE SOUTH AND ITS ULTIMATUM.

LETTER FROM A SOUTHERN CONSERVATIVE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been much struck with the manly directness of your remarks on the fearful strife of sections now agitating our country. I fully concur in the opinion expressed in your leading editorial of Dec. 22, that it becomes the South to lay down, with as little delay as possible, its ultimatum on the question of the Union. An authoritative declaration by a Southern Convention duly constituted would, as you justly and forcibly argue, "do more than anything else to determine our present national disease to a crisis. It would do away with a world of twaddle and presumption, and *compel the capable men of the nation to look our condition fully in the face, and to take action accordingly.*"

In default of any such formal and authoritative declaration, and in view of the dissidence among Southern politicians as to matters of detail, I am not surprised that you are at a loss to know "what are the measures which the South feels to be essential to its remaining any longer in a confederate league with the non-slaveholding States?" I desire to clear up this matter for you as far as I can. As a private individual, holding no official political station and entirely disconnected from all party organizations, I must, of course, disclaim all title to speak by authority. But perhaps my testimony as to the state of feeling pervading the masses of the people, is all the more reliable on this very account. An ardent friend of the Union of these States, looking with horror at the prospect of a possible dissolution of the confederacy, I have eagerly caught at every indication of a disposition on the part of our people to listen to counsels of moderation and forbearance. I have ever been opposed to the designs of Southern extremists, whether they looked to a dissolution of the Union or to the insane and reckless attempt to revive the African slave-trade. There was never, until now, any real ground of danger to the stability of the Union from the movements of this numerically insignificant faction. Beyond all doubt, the immense majority of the people in every slaveholding State loved the Union, and would have been as prompt to fulfill all the obligations imposed by the National Compact, as to claim the privileges which it accords.

But when "a great political party at the North, a party which outnumbers any other single political organization in the national representation at Washington," was found to be resolutely determined on elevating to one of the highest offices in the Government a man who had indorsed the incendiary appeals of Helper's pamphlet, adhering to him obviously because he was offensive to the South, and persistently refusing to nominate any other man, though they might have elected that other, and, thereby, in a great measure have arrested this dangerous excitement, it was impossible not to perceive that here was a practical menace of the most significant meaning, and Southern Conservatives felt that a contingency had arisen in which the instinct of self-defence, to say nothing of other considerations, compelled them to calculate the value of the Union. You, Mr. Editor, concur with us in rejecting the plea urged in extenuation of this offence of the Republican candidate for the speakership. A man who signs his name to a recommendation of a pamphlet discussing the delicate relations between the free and slave-holding States without knowing what he recommends, is equally criminal though he may be less base than he who, like Mr. Seward, gives his approval after a careful perusal.

My flagging hopes, as to the possibility of preserving the Union, have, in some slight measure, revived of late. No other circumstance has contributed so much to produce this result as the altered tone of your remarks since you have realized the actual posture of affairs in the South. The earnest and conservative spirit with which you now approach the discussion of the points at issue, and the manly frankness with which you avow and justify your views of the legitimate sphere of action of the Republican Party, satisfy me that a temperate and courteous exposition of the claims of the South will command your respectful attention, and possibly also the serious reflections of your Northern readers. Your paper is recognized as one of the ablest, and is presumed to be one of the most influential of all the organs of the Republican Party. You insist upon a distinction between the designs of the Abolition Party, which you denounce with point and effectiveness, and the principles of the Republican organization, which you maintain to be legitimate and perfectly consistent with loyalty to the Constitution and with fraternal regard towards the South. You earnestly deprecate a division of the Confederacy, while you recognize the fact that such division is even now half accomplished. You testify that "the passions of the Southern people have been roused," and you admit that they "*are not unjustly roused* by the events of the last few weeks at the North, to a pitch of angry hostility against our existing National Compact, which very few men at the North either can or do truly appreciate." You add, with great pertinency and force, that "the cheap twaddle about the overwhelming force of the North, the laws of trade, and the Micawberish certainty that something will turn up to put the matter right and let us move on as comfortably as before, is utterly out of place in the presence of the actual condition of the Southern mind, and the circumstances by force of which that condition has been developed."

If the spirit manifested in your recent articles should actuate the people of the North, there would, I am satisfied, be but little difficulty in restoring harmony between the North and the South. The South, I am sure, will not ask anything that is unreasonable. Let me illustrate my view as to the conciliatory temper of the South by an incident of recent occurrence. On the evening of the first day of the present session of Congress, it was announced on the faith of a telegraphic dispatch from Washington that Mr. Bocock had been promptly elected Speaker, and that the most cordial and kindly feelings were exhibited by the members of the two great sections of the Union. The first feeling manifested in this community was one of almost incredulous surprise at a result so much at variance with the tone of the comments of the Northern Press on the incidents connected with the Harper's Ferry affair. But this feeling was immediately supplanted by one of grateful appreciation of the spirit which was supposed to have dictated this action on the part of Northern members. It was presumed that the conservative men in the ranks of the Republican organization had promptly seized the first occasion to clear their skirts of all suspicion of complicity with the designs of aggressive Abolitionism, not merely by verbal disclaimers of little or no value, but by a significant public act. We thought it nobly done, and in our fond delusion we magnified the loyalty of Northern statesmen, and asserted that the Union so recently put in jeopardy was now tenfold more secure than ever before. No idea of a party triumph was allowed to mingle with the pure feeling of gratitude for the strengthening of the bonds of union between the two sections. Men of religious principles and habits ejaculated words of thanksgiving to the Author of all our blessings, and prayed that the Union might be perpetual. It were a waste of time to depict to you the revolution of feeling caused by later and more accurate intelligence as to the spirit actually manifested by Northern legislators—such as Hickman, in the House of Representatives, and Senators Wilson, Wade and Trumbull, whose insulting words are backed by the persistent course of action of the whole Republican Party in Congress.

While, then, Southern conservatives are devoted to the Union as our fathers made it, they feel that if the principles avowed by the prominent leaders of the Republican Party should prevail, the Union will prove more a curse than a blessing. It is just here, I think, that you have failed to carry out your admissions to their legitimate and necessary conclusion. You have distinctly said that if the doctrines advocated by your neighbor of the *Tribune* should prevail with the dominant party in the Northern States, the South would be forced to resist, *and ought to resist*, and yet, with what seems to me a glaring inconsistency, you lecture Southern politicians and journalists for warning you that the South will resist, in the event of the elevation to the Presidency of Mr. Seward, who is the very embodiment of those principles. What should it matter to us that a large majority of the Republican voters are conservative and have no desire to interfere with the rights of the South, as you affirm and I believe, if they be so illogical as to confide the Executive Department of the Government to a man who has denounced the Constitution he has sworn to observe, who has distinctly announce his purposes [illegible] the interests of Aboli[illegible] sectional strife by publicly decla[illegible] "irrepressible conflict" between the Free and Slave-holding States, and who has deliberately indorsed Helper's incendiary publication after having read it carefully? I put the question to you in all seriousness. Would you not regard it an act of suicidal imbecility for the South to acquiesce in confiding the power of the Army and Navy of the Confederacy to one who thus avows his undying hostility to her institutions, and who, by denouncing the Constitution, shows that he will not be restrained by its obligations? Rest assured, that the election of Seward, or Chase, or Wilson, or any other member of the Abolition school of Republicanism, will lead to a dissolution of the Union as surely as the sun will rise on that day of evil. You may put that down as one of the *ultimata* of the South, without the least fear of a mistake, though it be only a private individual who announces the fact, without official authority. It is preposterous to object that this is "offensive"—that the South presumes to dictate to Northern freemen whom they shall or shall not elect. The South does no such absurd thing, and disclaims any desire to do it. You assert, and I grant that you have, in the ranks of the Republican organization hundreds and thousands of true and loyal men. Can you not find among them a suitable candidate for the Presidential office without seeking to impose upon the Southern half of the confederacy a man who has repeatedly threatened to abridge the rights reserved to them, and who publicly repudiates constitutional sanctions? We take this position in no spirit of bravado. God forbid that we should increase the dangers of the crisis by either "cheap twaddle" or fierce recriminations. We prize the Union to that degree that we may even beseech our Northern brethren who may think less unfavorably of Mr. Seward than we do, not to drive us to the alternative of disunion.

On one other point, Mr. Editor, I may, I think, speak with a great degree of confidence. The Southern States will not, in my opinion, consent to remain in a confederate league with the non-slaveholding States on any other terms than those of perfect equality. They will claim henceforth all their rights under the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court. There must be a distinct recognition of these rights by the other parties to the national compact. Any political organization which is founded on a denial of these rights is, *ipso facto*, disloyal; and, should it prevail by force of numbers, may justly be opposed by revolutionary measures at the discretion of the aggrieved party. Such, Sir, is the spirit which now actuates all parties in this State. Witness the recent action of our Legislature approving, by an *unanimous* vote in both branches, the course of our Congressional delegation. Such a spirit thus thoroughly aroused, not merely among the Democrats, but with at least equal determination on the part of Whigs and Americans, will not be easily appeased. There is not, in my candid opinion, the faintest hope of a preservation of the Union on any other contingency than a change of action on the part of the North. To save the Union either the Republican Party must set aside Seward and all like him, or the Republican Party must be defeated by means of a large desertion of conservative voters who have hitherto swelled its ranks. In saying this no menace is intended. You ask for a clear and distinct statement of "the measures which the South feel to be essential to its remaining any longer in a confederate league with the Non-Slaveholding States?" I respond by designating those measures which all Southern people concur in regarding as absolutely indispensable to our safety and self-respect. I beg you to look the matter "fully in the face," and to lend your influence towards averting the dreadful catastrophe which the madness of party spirit threatens to bring upon this great and prosperous nation.

A VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVE.

KENTUCKY PANIC AND KENTUCKY MODERATION.

Louisville, Ky., Thursday, Dec. 22, 1859.

There is still a panic in Kentucky. It may soon be as prevailing and puissant as in Gov. Wise's Virginia. Kentucky may turn the tables upon her ancient mother, and arrest, take to task and harass harmless old Virginia gentlemen when travelling across the State on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; or even Virginia Democratic correspondents sent to sketch the hanging of some Kentucky Brown, though they be armed with credentials from the Wises' Richmond *Enquirer*, and with letters from Gov. Wise or Letcher to the Kentucky Commanding General and the Prosecuting Attorney. Perhaps Gov. Magoffin may follow the Wise example and turn out a Cæsar for Kentucky. Who knows? He may become so agitated by the anonymous letters of mischievous boys and girls that he may implore President Buchanan, as Commander-in-Chief of the United States army, to keep the peace, without, however, "communicating the facts on which his convictions are founded."

Perhaps we, the people of Kentucky, may soon be in arms, plant our sentinels everywhere, challenge and confound our Governor himself for the password, bristle all around and over with bayonets, and know no other tribunals than drum-head courts-martial! We may soon be placed by Gov. Magoffin and his Assembly in "as full a panoply of military defence as if a foreign enemy had invaded us." Our "peace officers" may themselves judge of the "necessity" of every "case," and exercise unlimited discretion. The "military despotism" which, as even the Louisville *Courier's* special correspondent avows prevails in Charlestown, may soon prevail among us. He owns that citizens of Kentucky are there, on "vague surmises," treated tyrannically by Gen. Taliaferro as "Abolitionists."

The time may come when Kentucky, like Wise's Virginia, will "no longer discriminate between friend and foe, but in self-defence regard and treat the people of the whole North as enemies;" though, as even the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* acknowledges, such action would be "unjust and highly injudicious—spasmodic, not based upon a ground that can stand—and would produce reaction and division. Measures necessary to security are one thing; illegal violence, or mere suspicion, is another thing—that cannot stand the test of reason and justice."

Even open Free-Soilism, leaving no ground for suspicion, cannot be crushed out by mob rule. The advice of the Bloomfield (Iowa) correspondent of the Louisville *Democrat* is wholesome. He suggests to Kentuckians, as the part of wisdom, that "there be no destroying of Abolition presses by the South. If Southern editors are not able to combat any Abolition editor, then their institutions should, and will, finally be cast to the moles and bats. Whenever an Abolition paper is destroyed by a mob it strengthens the Abolition cause. The South, for its own sake, must let Cassius M. Clay blaze away, if he cannot be answered on the stump by some Southern gentleman."

As further evidences of our panic, it may be mentioned that our Legislature calls upon Congress and the President to notify Her Majesty's Government that Kentucky desires Great Britain to bind itself to remand to Kentucky all slaves who escape from her to British soil; that a bill is before the General Assembly for the repeal of the law prohibiting the importation of slaves into Kentucky, and that "the citizens of Madison County," like their Governor Magoffin, and General Joseph Holt, are down on the emissaries of Northern "Abolition" societies, the sympathizers with John Brown, and the transmission of "incendiary documents" through the mails.

These citizens have also appointed a "Committee of thirty-eight discreet, sensible men, such as the whole community may confide in," to take care that John G. Fee, J. A. R. Rogers, and "all others, that the said Committee may consider inimical and dangerous to our institutions, interests and safety," shall quit the County of Madison, and the State of Kentucky, before the 27th inst. This, they resolve, must be done despite the declarations of Fee and Rogers that they seek the overthrow of the moral and political evil of Kentucky slavery, by moral, legitimate and political means; that they and their Free-Soil friends of Berea do not favor at all insurrection in Madison County or elsewhere in the State; that they do not in the least countenance the use of force for or against Slavery; that, as a constitutional and domestic privilege, they agitate the subject for the promotion of Kentucky's own good; and that if, by their words and sentiments, they have violated any law of God or man, they are willing to come before the proper tribunals, and to shoulder all the Constitutional and legal responsibility. Yet all these Free-Soil settlers are to be forthwith punished and expelled by a mob! by a set of "citizens" who, in the capacity of a mob, press the Executive and the Legislature of our State to countenance and ratify their doings, by passing an act drawn up after the model set by them, such "as will give us complete security." A ban is thus to be put upon Free-soil immigration! By Newport and Madison County mobs, all Free-Soil sentiment, "Republican" or domestic, is to be effectually smothered.

Well, Kentucky Free-Soilism, for outside and inside party purposes, may indeed err and do much wrong; but, so may and does, also, Kentucky Slave-Soilism. Neither is infallible; and neither, in my belief, is repressible by mob violence.

But there is another side, one of moderation, which Kentucky presents—brighter and better than the picture held up by some citizens in Madison, Graves, and other counties. I dare hope the majority of Kentuckians still retain their senses. If they will think, speak and act for themselves, they will not catch the Wise-Magoffin fever. I think they are not yet susceptible. Their systems are not in the critical and fit condition. Their spirit and temper is manifested in the joint resolutions submitted to the Legislature by a Senator, Mr. Alexander, of the Opposition; and in the resolutions adopted the other day by the Democracy of Bullitt.

Kentucky conservatives, of all parties, are hopeful, confiding, conciliatory—not croaking, suspicious, belligerent. While they look with indignation and abhorrence upon the John Brown invasion, they make no wholesale charges of criminality against the people of the North. They will maintain their rights and the Union too. They want the coöperation of their neighbors for the preservation of Southern rights within and under this Union, as the best and the only way. They will keep cool, be discreet, and do nothing tending to dissolution. They know and cordially recognise the strong Union feeling in the North. The ultraism in either section has no aid and comfort from them. They rebuke those who would violate or repeal the Fugitive Slave law, and those who by any manner of means would revive the African Slave-trade. They have no sympathy with either class, or with any anarchists and alarmists who would cast danger or suspicion upon the value or integrity of this Union. They do admire and approve the National Union demonstrations in the North, as made by living men—not "mummies" nor "grannies"—and they "promise [illegible] section their hearty [illegible] sectional strife and restoring [illegible] throughout our Confederacy."

PONTIAC.

REPUBLICANISM IN VERMONT.

TREASON EPIDEMIC IN VERMONT—A MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Bennington County, Vt., Monday, Dec. 26, 1859.

Wendell Phillips, of Massachusetts, is a polished scholar. His intellectual endowments are unusually excellent, and his graceful oratory will always elicit the praise and admiration of his audience. Yet the sentiments ("he has a perfect right to hold them") which he so assiduously promulgates, and defends with such infinite resource of wit and satire, are, as we view it, too variant from the common opinions and hopes of mankind, to ever result in much practical benefit. Like most beautiful pyrotechnic displays, with neither warmth nor substance, his truly splendid orations appear, spread forth their beauties, and vanish forever. His Cooper-Institute speech relative to the John Brown affair, serves as an example. What various excellence! Exquisite poetry, sparkling wit, biting satire, and eloquence the most touching,—all are here; and yet, in the view of utility, the result not weightier than the floating gossamer. His sentiments and theories, like foreign curiosities, will, doubtless, ever share the attention of our people; but they will never receive their confidence or approval. They may suffice for *ideal* republics; they are unsuited to ours. As the Dutchman's water, "They are well enough occasionally, but not at all right for an every-day drink."

Wendell Phillips is, in our opinion, an honest man. He is a lover of truth; he would not knowingly make a misstatement; he would not wittingly publish a slander; he would gladly correct an error. Let him do it.

His above-mentioned speech has this passage: "*I tell you treason is epidemic up in those Vermont mountains.*" Such a charge, knowingly made, is an outrageous falsehood,—in the present instance, merely an egregious misstatement. Nor does the context allow us to view it as a jocose episode, for he adds: "*Up there you find men who recognize John Brown as the ideal of their piety and of their patriotism.*" The fervency of the orator would alone forbid such a conclusion.

If Mr. Phillips has been induced to believe, from his recent visit to Vermont, that her people justify John Brown's projects, as explained by Mr. Phillips, or, in other words, that they favor any attempt from Northern men to release the slaves against the will of their holders, we have only to say that he has been most sadly duped. That Brown was insane and an unaccountable being is, without doubt, the almost universal belief of our people; but further than that, and for sympathy in the success of Brown's mad projects, he must look elsewhere.

I am sure that our people are neither fond of "treason" in the abstract, nor in the particular instance of Slavery. If Mr. Phillips believes that the people of Vermont are ready or desirous to go beyond the Constitution for the extermination of Slavery, he is undoubtedly mistaken. If her early struggle for independence, as a separate State, led Vermont to dearly prize her own rights, she has not forgotten that the rights of others are just as dear to them.

If the Republican Party of this State, uninfluenced by threats or flattery, still pursues the path that points to national prosperity and honor, yet the Union is not less esteemed, nor the welfare of each of its parts less desired than before. The history of our politics, our Press, and the views of our public men and officers, confirm me in these statements, and I venture the opinion that Vermont, at the National Republican Convention at Chicago, will evince a preference for no ultra candidate.

We can cheerfully excuse Mr. Phillips from any future similar mention of our political predilections. The record, and perhaps the name of Vermont, is tolerably fair. Let it remain so.

H.

PURSUIT OF A RUNAWAY SLAVE.

MISSOURIANS IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Correspondence St. Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery.)

Butler, Bates Co., Mo., Dec. 16, 1859.

On Thursday night, December 8, a band of midnight marauders, headed by the notorious Sneider, perpetrated an outrage upon three citizens of this State, which demands the attention of the authorities in the border counties, if not of the General Assembly, now in session. A gentleman named Bell, from Lafayette county, was in pursuit of a runaway slave, who had escaped some three weeks ago, and taken refuge among the Brown sympathisers in or near the town of Ossawatomie, (Kansas,) some forty miles from this place. Upon reaching West Point, a village situated near the State line, but in this county, Mr. Bell deeming it unsafe to venture alone into a neighborhood of such well-known character for lawlessness, got Messrs. John Bennett, of Parkersburg, and Isaiah Brown, of West Point, to accompany him. The three started on Thursday evening, and reached the house of a Mr. Taylor, some four miles from Ossawatomie, late in the night, where they put up, intending to go into the town next morning, and seek the runaway. They had hardly became comfortably ensconced, when loud talking and the noise of many voices outside warned them that they were in danger. This was indeed the case; for, on opening the door, a band of forty armed men demanded their immediate surrender. They consulted; they were well armed with Colt's revolvers, and could command shots enough to thin the ranks of their enemies terribly; and they are brave men, as is well known here. But they knew that if they resisted, the house of their host would be assaulted, perhaps burnt, and his own and the lives of his family jeopardized; and they were unwilling to risk bringing such a calamity upon him. So they surrendered, on condition that Taylor's house should not be entered. Their captors then proceeded to disarm them, and divide their overcoats, hats and boots between themselves and the negro who was in the crowd, and was brought forward to confront them with mockery and laughter. Their horses were then taken from the stable, and, after compelling them to give the negro fifty dollars, the blackamoor was mounted on the best horse, and started for Canada. A consultation was now held as to what should be done with the prisoners. Several of the band were in favor of hanging; but Sneider, (in a spirit aptly illustrating the adage, "honor among thieves,") swore they should not be harmed. He was overheard to say, "I have given my word, and I'll be d——d if I don't stick it." After considerable altercation, Sneider's counsel prevailed, and the prisoners were marched off a distance of four miles towards the State line and liberated. They reached West Point the next day about noon. Mr. Bell passed through this place on Saturday on his way to Lafayette. I learn that the friends of Mr. Brown, some twenty-five in number, have offered to assist him in seeking whatever revenge he may desire; although it is also said that he is willing to put up with the grievance, and indisposed to incite his friends to acts, on his account, which might eventuate in again deluging the border in blood. This is the *ostensible* state of the case; but I have pretty good reasons for believing that *the outrage will be avenged*. It is not the purpose of those interested to accept the service of persons residing near the line, in any contemplated expedition into the Territory; but there is a rumor afloat that a company is forming, even now somewhere in the interior of Missouri, who will make it their business, at an early day, to reclaim the property lost by Messrs. Bennett, Bell and Brown, on the 8th December, and to wipe out the indignity done them. The rumor is a plausible one, and from what I can learn of the character of the gentlemen immediately concerned, it is not improbable that the statement is founded in truth. The inhabitants along the border feel the necessity of taking steps for their own protection. The insecurity of slave property is daily increasing, and where "might is right," and justice has no local habitation or name, it behooves men to make the most of the strength which heaven has endowed them with, for the protection of themselves, their families and that which is theirs by inheritance and under the law. Sneider was one of Montgomery's chief backers in his forays last Winter.

JOHN BROWN IN KANSAS.

LETTER FROM JOHN BROWN, JR., IN REGARD TO THE EDITOR OF THE KANSAS HERALD OF FREEDOM.

From the Erie (Pa.) True American.

Dorset, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Dec. 19, 1859.

H. Catlin, Esq., Erie, Pa.—My Dear Sir: Your very kind and sympathetic letter of the 9th inst., came duly to hand, and should have received an earlier reply, but for an accident to my little son, an only child of six years, who recently in falling on a slippery place broke the bone of his thigh.

Accept our most heartfelt thanks for those generous and cheering words—expressions none the less prized because coming from one who is personally unknown to us. A friendly face, or a kind word in these days of bitterness and gloom, afford a consolation which you may be sure we know how to appreciate.

In regard to the statements which have lately been made by Geo. W. Brown, editor of the Kansas *Herald of Freedom*, (?) I have but little to say, believing that the world will rightly estimate the motives, and truly weigh the evidence of that man who could at *such a time*, and under *such circumstances*, seize an opportunity to fasten *reproach* upon the name and character of another. With all generous minds, the sods which cover a man's earthly remains are made to hide from public gaze the errors of his life; but, as the hyena with greedy fang, unshrouds the bodies of the dead, so his baser prototype, with even keener relish, drags from beneath the sod the dead man's faults, and *fattens* upon them in open day.

I shall not now enter upon any eulogy of my late noble father; his life and deeds afford the best vindication of his memory, and that I will cheerfully trust in the hands of coming generations.

It is said that G. W. Brown has supported his accusations by some declarations of mine, which he avers were made to him while a fellow-prisoner in Kansas. What I may have said to him I know not, for I remember but little of what occurred during six or eight weeks of the time of my imprisonment. Nature kindly drew the veil of oblivion over a period which, judging from the marks I bear, must have been one of extreme torture. I am not therefore able either to affirm or deny his assertions. But since he has made me a witness, it may not be improper to add some further testimony.

About the 26th or 27th of September, 1856, the town of Lawrence was menaced by a large force from Missouri, numbering from 2,500 to 2,700 men. The main body had reached Franklin, about four miles from Lawrence, on Sunday; I think it was the 27th. That Sunday was a busy day in Lawrence. In accordance with the advice, and to some extent with the direction of my father, who happened to be in town, every available man with rifle, musket, or pitch-fork in hand, was duly posted for defence, and the women devoted all their energies to preparing cartridges. For reasons best known to themselves, only a small portion of the enemy ventured near the town, and those were easily repulsed. The utmost vigilance was observed during the day and night, and also during the following Monday. So long as the *danger* lasted my father remained in town, *was received as the guest of G. W. Brown, and treated by him with the utmost consideration.* Myself, wife and little son also shared his hospitalities at the same time. It should be remembered that the affair of which he now accuses my father occurred in *May* of the same year, just after the "sacking of Lawrence"—that in the *Fall* of the year, long *after* those "affidavits" had been given to the world, *George W. Brown invited my father to his house, and extended to him, in appearance at least, the hand of the most cordial friendship.*

When I think of the weary marches on foot by night during the latter part of November, the previous year, and again the next Spring—the sacrifice in time and suffering our family made to defend at the hazard of our own lives, among others, the life and property of this *George Washington* Brown, I am at a loss for a *motive* that could induce him to pursue even *enemies* with such malignant hate, much less those whom he had *always heretofore treated as friends*.

They who "know him of old" attribute this course on his part to an insatiable hankering after "thirty pieces of silver," but that the reputation of his more worthy predecessor, Judas, may not suffer by the comparison, I would say upon their information that he has generally been willing to sell his friends for a much smaller sum. Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN BROWN, Jr.

P. S.—If I could permit myself to betray the confidence of G. W. Brown, I should add some further testimony which would cause his ears to tingle.

J. B., Jr.

NON-INTERCOURSE WITH THE NORTH.

A SENSIBLE VOICE FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

In every serious emergency, such as that whose advent we now recognize, there are persons whose zeal outstrips their knowledge, and whose passions smother their judgments. Their motives may be good, but the remedies they propose for evils that may exist would aggravate rather than allay or remove them. Such persons appear to lack balance of mind. They evidently do not comprehend the workings of principles, or perceive the full bearings and reactionary influences of the measures they propose. Such men are, therefore, unsafe leaders and unwise in council. Their rashness unfits them for such offices. These reflections are naturally suggested by the proposition to establish by law absolute commercial non-intercourse with the North and West, and to do it at once. We can hardly suppose that those who propose this *remedy*, if by courtesy we may so term it, for the evils that may exist, really intend to carry the proposition into practical effect; or if they do, we cannot think they will find coworkers enough to crown their efforts with success. The measure seems to us to be almost as fanatical and absurd as any one that could be brought forward, and if attempted to be carried into execution would fall with crushing and disastrous effect upon the great mass of the Southern people themselves, including the constituents of those Legislators who have proposed it. Such a law would not be in existence six months, we hazard little in saying, before the people would demand its repeal in such tones as could not be resisted; and even during those short months, it would be nearly a dead letter upon the statute book. Its very enactors would be compelled from sheer necessity to disregard it. There is scarcely a family in the entire South that would not feel the immediate effects of it in pressing, every-day wants.

To show the practical effects of such a law, let us us give the subject a practical turn. When the reader goes home to dinner, let him take an inventory of his dining-room, parlor, bed-room and kitchen furniture, and see what articles there are which have not come from the North. He will find a few articles of luxury and elegance from Paris, or Germany and England. But almost every article of prime necessity, and which he could not possibly do without, except through great suffering, he will find has been manufactured at the North. The crockery on his table, his chairs, tables, bedsteads, washstands, bureaus, grates, mantle-pieces, stoves, most probably the carpets, curtains, window-cornices, knobs, etc., etc., have all come from the Northern States.

An examination of his personal effects will show similar results. His coat, vest, pantaloons, boots, shoes, shirts, hat, and even his watch-guard, and possibly his watch and cane, have, in most cases, come from the same region. Go out upon a plantation, and the same truth appears. The plows, harrows, hoes, pruning-hooks, pumps, engines, cotton gins, spades, drays, carriages, harnesses, saddles, bridles, etc., are all made in the Free States. Very well; what of it all? Why, much, very much, when taken in connection with the proposition to exclude by law every one of these articles from the South immediately, and prohibit any citizen—planter, merchant, mechanic, or professional man—from purchasing them. The planter cannot make his crop without agricultural implements, can he? One cannot very well get along without clothes, a bed, chairs, crockery, etc. The planter must have shoes and clothing for his negroes. It is true that the old shoes, hats and coats, may last, by brushing and mending, and much care, six months, and by a desperate stretch perhaps a year. The old plows, harnesses, etc., ditto.

When these are gone, however—and a year slips round quick—what then? It is proposed that the planter shall be prohibited under severe penalties from buying any shoes or clothing for his negroes and his family that may have been made in the North. Where, then, is he to get them? They now all come from there. There is not a shoe manufactory worthy of the name, or a furniture manufactory, or a manufactory for many other articles that must absolutely be had, in the South. Except in this city, there is not a manufactory in the South of negro clothing, and the materials used in the one here are not of domestic make. If the guillotine is shut down *at once* upon Northern manufactures by the high acts of sovereign States, we ask again, whence the articles of prime necessity, which planters and everybody else must have, are to come? It is proposed to cut off the source of present supply without providing any other. It is proposed to leave planters with their hands upon their plantations without plows, gins, hoes, clothing; and themselves and families without furniture, saddles, and many other necessities of life. And this we are to accept as a remedy for existing evils! Ye gods and small alligators, it doth amaze us! The answer to all this, we suppose, will be, that planters must go to work and make their own shoes and clothing, their own carts and spades, and everybody else is to make his own hat, boots, coats, shirts, and even his watch, or go without! What an industrious time of it we should all have! No penitentiary could exhibit such scenes of industry as we should in that case show to an astonished world!

We do not wish to treat so grave a question lightly, but the proposition under consideration is so thoroughly absurd and Quixotic that really one can hardly help laughing at it. It exhibits in a striking light the necessity for the inauguration of such a system of domestic manufacturing industry as we have been trying to illustrate and enforce upon the minds of our citizens and the people of the South for a week or two past. To create and foster such a system for the home supply of home wants, we submit, will furnish the proper field for legislative action. To cut off at one fell sweep the source of present supply, and to provide in advance for no other, would be like tearing up a bridge over which one must cross, and tearing it up before crossing instead of doing it afterwards. We submit that it will be time enough to tear up the bridge *when we are over*. To do it before will call in question our sanity. We are in favor of just so much non-intercourse with the North as we can inaugurate and carry into effect without injuring and oppressing ourselves. We are in favor of going immediately to work and supplying our own industrial wants as fast as we can possibly do it, and relinquishing supplies from the North correspondingly. As soon as we can make a shoe at home we shall not want to buy it at the North, but to say that we shall not be permitted to buy it there, and in the meantime go barefooted, why, that is a unique and desperate kind of patriotism whose philosophy we don't understand at all.

The effect of passing such a law as the one we speak of by the Legislature of any Southern State, would inevitably be to cause its people to disregard it, at least in part, and at the same time to compel them to pay five hundred or more *per cent.* beyond what they now do for such articles as they are obliged to have. Articles of ornament and luxury come largely from Europe; but those of necessity come almost entirely from the North. Hence, the law would fall with crushing weight upon all, but with peculiar severity upon the poor. To discriminate against ornamental articles would be useless, because these come mostly from Europe. The law would affect articles that are indispensable, or have no effect.

It will be observed, that we have left entirely out of view the legal aspect of the question, preferring to consider it in its practical bearings upon the necessities and comfort of our own citizens. We do not know whether or not a law could be framed that would be constitutional. We have never examined the question. There is certainly room for doubt, and the question would be likely to lead to litigation, not to speak of endless evasions and difficulties.

Under any view of the question, the proposition to pass such a law is an absurdity, and ought not to be entertained by any legislative body in the South. Let legislation be directed towards creating and fostering a system of home supply of manufactured products, and *that* will bring about of itself, voluntarily and without any legal or other difficulty, all the commercial non-intercourse with the North that will ever be of the least service to us.

LETTER FROM MR. HENRY C. CAREY.

REASONS FOR HIS DECLINING TO SPEAK AT THE PHILADELPHIA UNION MEETING.

Mr. Henry C. Carey wrote the following letter to the Committee of Arrangements, in reply to an invitation to speak at the recent Union meeting in Philadelphia:

Gentlemen: I have to acknowledge receipt of the note in which you have done me the honor to ask permission to use my name as one of the officers at the meeting to be held to-morrow evening, and would now most gladly answer in the affirmative, were it not my firm belief that what is there proposed to be done will be far more likely to augment than to diminish the tendency towards recurrence of events such as have produced your present action.

There is much error on both sides, and those who make the mistake of supposing that it is to be found on one alone, are little likely to contribute towards the maintenance of our present Union. So far the reverse is it, that, as I think, they are efficient agents for the production of its dissolution, *and will so admit themselves to have been, before the lapse of many years.* Our city might, and should be regarded as a sort of neutral ground between the extremes of North and South—a place to which all might be invited for discussion of the real causes of our present evils and their cure, and such discussion might be had, were our own people disposed to understand these causes for themselves. So, too, it is with our State, which should be *the mediator of the Union*, and would be so, were it possible that her own people could place themselves in a position to show to both North and South that that policy which would build up her capital and herself is that which would give harmony to the Union, and the permanence we all so much desire. Had the object of your meeting been that of promoting examination and discussion, with a view to the promotion of such results, I should be most happy to be present at it, whether as actor or spectator. Such not having been the case, I must, with the assurance of my entire respect for the motives which have prompted you to action, decline to grant the permission you have asked; and I remain, yours, very truly,

HENRY C. CAREY.

Messrs. Bacon, Gibbons and others.

Tuesday, Dec. 6.

THE PROPOSED BLACK LAW IN MISSOURI DENOUNCED.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes an able remonstrance of Judge Krum, of St. Louis, himself an Administration Democrat, against the proposed law to enslave the free negroes of the State. Judge Krum denounces the bill in unmeasured terms, and adds:

Let me ask you—(no, that would be cruel)—let me ask the whole body of the General Assembly—the Executive of the State included—to witness (in imagination) the execution of such a law!

Come to St. Louis, where you will find the Clamorgans, Wilkinsons, Charlevilles and other free negro and mulatto families, who have grown gray in the State, who have acquired property, and have a stake in the community, and who are surrounded by their children and children's children.

Will any one ask the sheriff or the courts to execute such a law against those inoffensive people? The law, you may depend upon it, would be a dead letter on the statute book. The just appeals of fathers, the tears of mothers, and the cries of helpless children of this unfortunate people, would prove an irresistible barrier to the execution of the law.

Men cannot sink their manhood without degradation, or do an act that violates one's moral sense without shame, and it is wrong to ask or require a public officer to do either. Much more might be said to show that the law will be not only unjust, but of no binding force, and consequently a dead letter—but I refrain.

You know full well my views in respect to the *status* of the negro, both bond and free.

Long before the Dred Scott case it became my duty, in official position, to determine judiciously the *status* of the negro, and I thought then, as I think now, that they are not citizens of any State of the Confederacy. Nevertheless I regard them as *persons*, as beings having volition, capable of determining between right and wrong—as moral beings, and consequently amenable to the laws of the land.

Regarding them in this light, I think our legislation in respect to them should be consistent with the *status* and attributes we concede to this people.

This view is reasonable, and I doubt not is the sentiment of the great body of the people of Missouri.

Let us, then, not stultify ourselves by enacting a barbarous law.

Very truly yours, JOHN M. KRUM.

A FREE NEGRO SOLD AS A SLAVE.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 23.

The following particulars concerning the selling into slavery of a free negro, were yesterday related to us by a legal gentleman, in whose hands the matter has been placed for the prosecution of the offending parties. Some time since a telegraphic dispatch was received by a detective officer of this city, requesting him to arrest and retain in custody a negro acting in the capacity of cook on board a steamboat plying between this city and Cincinnati. The dispatch set forth that he (the negro) was a runaway slave, the property of a gentleman named Overton, residing about a hundred miles from this city. The officer fulfilled his orders, and placed the supposed runaway in jail. A couple of days after this, Mr. Overton came here and *identified* the negro as a slave of his, and afterwards placed him in the hands of a slave-trader, who disposed of him to a Southern gentleman named Wiseman for a very round sum of money. Wiseman took the darkey to New-Orleans, and there sold him for $3,000. Shortly after this last transaction it was ascertained that the negro was in reality *a free man*. He was born a slave in North Carolina. He afterwards moved with his master, to Mobile, where he was emancipated.

After his emancipation he moved to Ohio, and engaged himself as cook on board a river steamboat. He left his free papers in Ohio, not dreaming, as he says, that any person would claim him as a slave. By some means his emancipator heard of his enslavement, and immediately interested himself in his behalf. His free papers were taken to New-Orleans, and by due form of law he was declared a free man. Prosecution has already been commenced against some parties in New-Orleans for being concerned in the selling of the free negro, and in a short time suit will be brought against individuals in this State for the same offence. A legally gotten up warrantee deed was given to Mr. Wiseman, stating the negro to be a slave for life, and the same kind of instrument was produced by the gentleman who purchased him in New-Orleans, as proof that he (the purchaser) had committed *no crime*. The whole affair seems remarkably strange, although may be a case of "mistaken identity" on the part of the one who swore he was his slave. We shall "keep track" of the affair, and "report progress" occasionally.

SOUTHERN COURAGE FAILING.

The following suggestive paragraph is from the leading article of the New-Orleans *True Delta* of Dec. 15:

"Yesterday, our respected cotemporary, the *Bee*, published a list of Boston merchants in the shoe trade, who are represented to be of the Wendell Phillips school. We were called upon last evening by several in the boot and shoe trade in this city, with a request that we should denounce the whole crowd noticed in the Boston *Courier* and republished in the *Bee*. In a conversation with the indignant parties, some of them frankly confessed, when we suggested nonintercourse, *that they felt compelled to deal with the proscribed parties, as there were certain styles of boots and shoes they could not get anywhere else!* This may be Southern patriotism; if so, we cannot understand it. Now, if a portion of the boot and shoe dealers of this city desire to act up to the spirit of their indignation, there is a practical way of putting their patriotism into practice. It is simply for them to unite in a common manifesto, pledging themselves not to have any business transactions with the parties they now denounce as traitors to the Union. This course will be the best test of their sincerity."

FREE NEGROES IN GEORGIA.

Among the acts of the Georgia Legislature at its late session was one declaring that free negroes wandering or strolling about, or leading an idle, immoral or profligate course of life, are hereafter to be deemed and considered as vagrants, and may be indicted as such. In case of conviction they will be sold into Slavery for any given time, in the discretion of a Judge of the Supreme Court, not exceeding two years for the first offence; but upon conviction of a second offence they must be sold into perpetual Slavery."

MINOR TESTS OF SOUTHERN FEELING.

The Lafayette *Journal* has the following incident: Two well-known citizens of Lafayette, Freeman Patt and Henry Frounfelter, were driven out of Louisiana, a few days ago, on suspicion of entertaining abolition sentiments. The two were brickmasons, and had gone there to build a sugar-house for a planter living sixty miles from New-Orleans. After having worked about two weeks, they were waited upon by the planter and informed that their services were no longer required. They inquired the cause of dismissal, but received no satisfaction, further than a request to leave as soon as possible. It being near evening, and the steamboat landing about five miles from the plantation, they requested the privilege of remaining until morning, which was refused. They then proceeded to the landing, escorted by a number of persons armed to the teeth, who waited until a boat came along, when they were hurried on board and admonished to leave the State and not return. The hint was taken, and the two gentlemen arrived here on Wednesday night, thoroughly disgusted with life at the South.

The Griffin (Geo.) *Democrat* says: "A drummer from the house of H. Bancroft & Co., Philadelphia, by the name of Gonnally, insulted a gentleman connected with one of our business houses, a few days since, by the use of language not altogether understood, but interpreted, meant opposition to Slavery. The drummer, finding he had picked up the wrong customer, made an apology satisfactory to the injured party, and thereby escaped a severe flagellation, which he, no doubt, deserved. Some of these drummers have the impudence of Old Nick. It will do no harm to watch them all. Our motto, when one of them insults a Southern man, upon Southern soil, is to show him no mercy, under any circumstances, until he learns to treat with respect the rights and property of those he seeks to make money out of by a regular system of espionage in divers ways. For ourselves, we are sick and tired of submission in such cases. One or two examples of the right kind would produce a radical change in a short time. The 'Q. V. X. Q.s' should be on the look out. They may have some fun."

The Savannah *News* of the 24th says: "We saw yesterday, at the grocery-store of Mr. J. A. Barron, corner of Charlton and Whitaker streets, the identical Sharpe's rifle which was taken from the Harper's Ferry insurgent, John E. Cook, who expiated his crimes on the gallows at Charlestown. The rifle was carried, by the person who captured Cook, to Baltimore, where it was raffled, and was won by an officer on the steamship *Commerce*, from whom Mr. Barron obtained it. It is Mr. Barron's intention to raffle it, as soon as the requisite number of chances are taken; prior to which time it can be seen at his store."

The character of the retaliatory measure of the Mississippi Legislature is fully explained in the following notice by the Vicksburgh *Whig*: "Its provisions exempt negro property from seizure and sale to satisfy debts due in States which are opposed to the rendition of fugitives from service, and it also allows a citizen of the State, whose negro has escaped to a Northern State, and whose recapture is prevented by a local law in said State, to garnishee any money or property belonging to a citizen of said Northern State, which may be in this State, to satisfy the value of the fugitive who may have escaped, and whose rendition is refused. It was referred to the Committee on State and Federal relations."

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes the names of about two hundred medical students, whom it states have returned to the South from Northern institutions. It urges boarding-house keepers to remember that "these young gentlemen are not overburdened with cash," and pleads that they should not be charged more than from three to four dollars per week for board. Then, in turning the Secession to account, it urges those who can furnish accommodations to those so suddenly thrown upon their hospitalities, to advertise the fact in the newspapers.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* says that a gentleman of that city received a letter from Texas recently in which the writer made pointed and particular inquiries in regard to the political opinions of Mr. KINNAN, a school teacher formerly of Lafayette. The writer was particularly desirous of knowing for whom he voted for President. Mr. KINNAN was compelled about a year since to go South for his health. From the tenor of these inquiries we are inclined to think that he will soon be compelled to go North for the same reason.

The Legislature of Virginia passed the following resolution on the 22d inst.: That we recommend, in view of the public danger, the union of all the elements of Opposition to Black Republicanism, and its candidate for Speaker, on any terms consistent with fairness and honor, whensoever by such union its defeat can be accomplished, and the organization of the House be effected.

At a Southern Rights meeting held at Savannah, Ga., C. A. L. LAMAR, Esq., presided. Col. R. R. LAWSON offered a series of resolutions, but on motion of Mr. GUERRARD, a Committee of thirteen was appointed, to prepare and offer resolutions at a future meeting, which "should present such features as should stand the test of cool reflection."

ALLEN H. DAVIS, charged with having two negroes in his possession belonging to THOS. HOOKER of Wayne County, (Ga.,) upon default of $5,000 bail was committed to jail in Savannah, to await his trial at the next term of the Superior Court of Chatham County, in January, on the charge of simple larceny.

Messrs. ROBERT H. JONES and REUBEN RAGLAND, of Petersburg, Va., have raised $1,273 50, to be divided among the more needy members of the three companies which were ordered from that city to Charlestown during the Harper's Ferry campaign.

The Kentucky *Statesman* hears that a box directed to JOHN G. FEE, was landed at Cogar's landing, on the Kentucky River, a few days since; and suspicions being aroused by its great weight, it was opened and found to contain Sharp's rifles.

A negro passed over the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, on the 23d, on his way back to Slavery. He was under the charge of officers, and no attempt was made to rescue him.

The citizens of Savannah, (Ga.,) are talking of establishing a monster establishment for the manufacture of boots and shoes.

The Yacht Wanderer.

UNEXPLAINED MYSTERIES OF THE CRAFT.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 27.

As this vessel is the wonder of the day—the representative of a great principle, the principle of reviving the Slave-trade—everything relating to her must be of interest. We propose, therefore, to keep the run of her until some other wonder, more wonderful, shall throw her into the shade. She now lies at the south side of Union wharf, with sails unbent, foretopmast down and jib-boom unshipped, in charge of two men, who guard her, watch-and-watch, repelling all attempts to board her. Yesterday and to-day she has been visited by crowds of all classes, from the moneyed to the moneyless, and crowds will probably visit her to-morrow and the next day.

She is a beauty without paint, of 200 tons register, with spacious decks and low bulwarks. Her bow is very long and very sharp, with concave lines full three feet deep; that is, a straight line extended from the cutwater to the round or curve of the side, would measure three feet from its middle to the planking. It somewhat resembles a bent bow, or segment of a circle. Her stern is an acute-angled triangle, the taffrail forming the base, and has no knuckles nor bilging quarter-pieces, so that, by the wind, even when pressed down to her bearings, there is nothing aft to impede her progress. Her sides are boldly convex; and her run, like her bow, is long and clean. A more beautiful model, or one better adapted for sailing, is rarely seen in this vicinity. Those who doubt Mr. WELTON's statement about her going 20 knots, would do well to inspect her. If ever a vessel went 20 knots, she is surely capable of going at the same rate, for everything about her indicates speed.

Her masts are two beautiful spars, clear of knots or flaws, and very stout; they seem strong enough to stand till every yard of canvas blows away, or until they tip her keel out. She still has the raised skylights and booby-hatches which belonged to her when a yacht; but she looks weather-beaten and rusty, though her hull is sound and her copper smooth.

Though very sharp, she has large stowage capacity, owing to her great breadth of beam; but we doubt her being able to carry 700 negroes, with the necessary supplies of water and provisions. Mr. WELTON, who brought her here, in his statement, says that her captain ordered the two guns loaded while proceeding down the river from Savannah, for the purpose of fighting the United States Revenue cutter, if she should attempt to detain him. This was an idle boast. She has only two short sixes, carriage guns, which work over the rail, whereas the cutter had, probably, six eight-pounders, with high and solid bulwarks to protect the men at quarters. The *Wanderer's* decks have no protection; a well-directed volley or two of small arms from a cutter would clear them; not to speak of the effect of a broadside from three guns charged with grape and canister.

As a pirate, her only play, with her present insignificant armament and exposed decks, would be to run alongside of an opponent and carry her by boarding. Speed, and ability to bear a heavy press of sail, are the principal elements in her model. She is not adapted for war.

Mr. WELTON has not explained how he himself came on board of her, nor what position he occupied under the captain. Did he ship in Savannah, as chief mate, second mate, or as sailor before the mast? or was he one of the men who was sent to aid in taking her stores on board? He can surely state how many men knew the designs of the captain in advance, and stood by him to overawe the others? The notorious character of the vessel must have been well known to an intelligent man like Mr. WELTON, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that he knows the party who furnished the stores at Savannah. Yet he has not given a word of explanation concerning these important particulars.

As there is no doubt the captain designed to go slaving, it is fair to presume that he had the means to purchase the cargo and the requisite supplies. If so, what were they, money or letters of credit? We are somewhat inclined to think that he obtained his supplies at Flores by letters of credit, (though the mate says he ran away without paying,) and that the kidnapping of the women was the real cause of his putting so hurriedly to sea, or, perhaps, information that a ship of war was in the vicinity.

No one acquainted with shipping, can for a moment suppose that a vessel like the *Wanderer*, lightly manned and poorly armed, could hope to obtain her supplies by piracy. Nor will any one believe that her captain dared to run away with her, without the consent of the majority of her crew, and the approbation of agents on shore. Much remains untold of the history of this mysterious vessel since she became a slaver. The name, painted on her stern at present, is *William*, in large, white letters, but there is no port of hail under it.

The American *Lloyds* says she is 240 tons, rates A 1½, built of oak, and copper and iron fastened, is 10 feet draft, and was built at Sautucket, New-York, in 1857. She was last inspected in July, 1858.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have received a dispatch from Bath, which states that Captain LINCOLN PATTEN "has been at home for some time, seen and known of all men, and possesses not one of the characteristic attributes to DAVID MARTIN," the name by which the Captain of the *Wanderer* pleased to be known to his crew. This is another mystery, and suggests another question, viz.: Who is DAVID MARTIN?

The crew and ladies ("every woman is a lady by right of her sex") are in jail, detained as witnesses, and have been provided with clean and comfortable clothing.

We understand that the *Wanderer* has been libeled by United States District Attorney WOODBURY, and a technical complaint having been made against "John Doe." for fitting her out for the slave-trade, a private examination of the officers and crew is now going on.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN GEORGIA.—The Legislature at its recent session passed an act on this subject, which is of importance to outside corporations. It requires "all foreign insurance companies (or companies not incorporated by the State) whenever they establish an agency in Georgia, to be licensed by an Insurance Commissioner appointed by the Governor. The conditions upon which the license will be granted are such as will, probably, interdict the location in this State of any agency of foreign insurance companies. As the law originally passed, the time for it to go into operation was the 1st of January, 1860, but a subsequent law postponed its effect until the 1st of December, 1860. Another Legislature will meet before the latter time, and the law may be repealed or modified."

MISSOURI POLITICS.—The Republican State Convention of Missouri, called to meet on the 28th December, has been postponed, probably to the 22d of February, though no time is fixed. The change, says the St. Louis *Democrat*, is made for the purpose of relieving Republicans and Free Democrats from the necessity of making two journeys to the capital. The Republican Convention was called for the 28th, simply because the list of Delegates to the Opposition Convention, which was to be held on that day, embraced the names of many who intended to participate also in the proceedings of the former.

LAW REPORTS.

The Costs in the Old Liquor Cases.

HOW ARE THEY TO BE PAID?

The People vs. *Frederick W. Schwalbe.*—This is one of the "liquor cases" of 1857. The defendant, who is an extensive importer of wines and liquor, doing business at No. 73 Chatham-street, was arraigned on a charge of selling liquor on the Sabbath, contrary to the statute. After a long pending of the action, the complaint was dismissed and judgment given against the State for $86 22 costs. Those costs have not been paid, and this was an application to Judge DALY, at Chambers of the Common Pleas, for an order making the "Police Life and Health Insurance Fund" chargeable therefor, and for an order directing Commissioner Bowen to pay the same. Mr. Dickerson, for the motion, contended that the action was brought for the benefit of this fund; that the fund would have received the proceeds of the action had it been successful, and resulted in favor of the State; and that therefore, under the statute, it was chargeable with the costs of the action now the State was defeated. On this point Mr. Dickerson cited Sec. 320 of the Code, which says that, in all actions wherein the State is plaintiff, costs awarded against it shall be charged against the party for whose benefit the action was prosecuted, and not against the People. This was held in Giles vs. Hulbert, 5 Howard, 319; also, 2 Kernan, 32—case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Keerech; also, 1 Selden, 558.

Mr. Hall, for Mr. Bowen, contended that the order of this Court could not reach the fund in question; that, under the Code, the law and the practice in such cases, the costs must be collected from the town, city or person for whose benefit the action was brought. This "fund" was not a person, or corporation, or town. It was *merely* a fund, and in the hands of Trustees. Those Trustees were the Comptrollers of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the Treasurer of the Board of Police Commissioners. The People should pay these costs, if anybody, or party, and if they did not do it, no one was liable. It was conceded that no State officer was authorized to pay such costs; but in no case could this fund be reached, as it did not come within the meaning of the statute, and the statute should be, in such cases, strictly construed. Mr. Bowen was but one of three trustees of the fund, and could not dispose of it without the joint action of the others.

Judge DALY said that although the State brought the action, still the proceeds thereof were for the increase of this fund, which indirectly benefited the City as a Corporation, as it did also the City of Brooklyn, and a portion of Westchester and Richmond counties. It must be conceded, therefore, that the fund was the thing benefited, if not the "person," or "town," or "corporation," and as such, should properly be chargeable with the costs of the action. But as the fund was in the hands of three trustees, and not at the sole disposal of the Treasurer of the Board of Police Commissioners, it could not be reached by such an order as the one now asked. Mr. Bowen could not dispose of the fund unless the whole three of the trustees joined in the payment or disbursement of moneys therefrom.

The motion was finally denied, but as the question was somewhat new to the Courts, no costs were allowed.

The motion will, it is understood, be renewed, and the order asked for will be to direct the Trustees of this fund, and not the Treasurer of the Board of Police Commissioners, to pay the costs in question.

J. R. Dickerson for motion; A. Oakey Hall for Mr. Bowen, opposed.

Attachment Against a Railroad Company.

Charles Howard et al. vs. *The Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company.*—This was a motion to discharge an attachment against the defendants.

The plaintiff in the action built the road for the Company, and claimed a balance due amounting to $178,000. The Company is now merged or consolidated with the Northwestern Railroad Company, and, as alleged, repudiates the present claim of the plaintiff, who had levied an attachment on $200,000 of their bonds, which were in the hands of an agent.

The motion to discharge the attachment was based upon the grounds: that the agent was a non-resident, and not entitled to an attachment; that Mr. Beach was not the agent of the Company, and that the bonds seized when in his possession were not the property of the Company; that the defendant had no property in the State, and the Court, therefore, had no jurisdiction.

The motion was finally denied by Justice DAVIES, at Chambers, with liberty to renew as to the question of non-residence.

D. D. Field and John W. White for plaintiff; Burrill, Davison & Burrill for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

DAVIES J.—*Van Schaick* vs. *Third-avenue Railroad Company.*—Case settled.

Court Notices.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—All motions for judgment and for reference, to compute amount due, &c., are *ex parte*, and should be moved before 12 o'clock.

By order of the Court. Dec. 28.

Chambers of the Supreme Court will be held by Justice DAVIES, in Part II., for the remainder of the week.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Dec. 28, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The market is without special movement, the transactions being mainly for fine and good sound reliable State dairies, which command a ready sale at our figures. Roll Butter is steady at 14c.@18c., according to quality and condition. Shippers should take pains to have their rolls in good shape, nicely wrapped in cloths, and the packages full, so as to prevent their rolling about and becoming badly broken. We quote:

Orange County, ₩ ℔	25	@ 28
Fine half-firkin tubs, fresh, ₩ ℔	22	@ 23
Fair half-firkin tubs, ₩ ℔	16	@ 18
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ₩ ℔	20	@ 22
Fair State Dairy, firkins	17	@ 19
Welsh, tubs, fine, ₩ ℔	20	@ 22
Welsh tubs, fair	16	@ 18
Western Reserve, choice, ₩ ℔	16	@ 18
Ohio, fair to prime, ₩ ℔	12	@ 15
Illinois and Wisconsin, ₩ ℔	13	@ 16
Roll Butter, Ohio, ₩ ℔	14	@ 18
Roll Butter, State, ₩ ℔	16	@ 17

CHEESE.

Fine Dairies fully command our highest figures. Common grades are sparingly dealt in. We quote:

Fine State, ₩ ℔	11	@ 11½
Fair State, ₩ ℔	9	@ 10
Fine Ohio, ₩ ℔	9	@ 10½
English Dairy, Ohio, ₩ ℔	9	@ 11
English Dairy, Goshen, ₩ ℔	12	@ 15
Pineapple, ₩ ℔	13	@ 16

EGGS

The supply fairly covers the demand without change in prices.

Fresh Eggs, ₩ doz	20	@ 21
Lime Eggs, ₩ doz	16	@ 17

FRUITS.

There is a fair inquiry for Dried Apples; State and Ohio of superior quality, and in handsome packages, at 7c., the demand being mainly for export. Dried Plums, though in small supply, sell slowly, the figures being too high to encourage buyers. Dried Peaches, peeled, of good quality, are in ready sale; unpeeled do. are salable at 8c. Cranberries are lower, with large receipts from Cape Cod. We quote:

Dried Apples, State, ₩ ℔	7	@ —
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₩ ℔	6	@ 7
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₩ ℔	10	@ 17
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	7	@ 8
Dried Blackberries, ₩ ℔	—	@ 10
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₩ ℔	22	@ 25
Dried Plums, ₩ ℔	23	@ 25
Dried Raspberries, ₩ ℔	22	@ 23
Apples, Greenings, ₩ bbl	2 50	@ 2 62
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ₩ bbl	2 62	@ 2 75
Apples, Gilliflowers, ₩ bbl	2 62	@ 2 75
Cranberries, ₩ bbl	13 00	@ —

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans are steady, with indications of lower figures for medium. Canada Peas are higher.

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, ₩ bushel	$1 25	@$1 50
Medium, new, ₩ bushel	1 00	@ 1 25
Kidney, ₩ bushel	—	@ 1 75
Marrowfat, ₩ bushel	1 50	@ 1 62
Red, ₩ bushel	—	@ 2 50
China, ₩ bushel	1 75	@ —

PEAS.

Canada, ₩ bushel	85	@ 90
Black-eyed, ₩ bushel	1 25	@ 1 37½
Marrowfat, Green, ₩ bushel	1 75	@ 2 00
Marrowfat White, ₩ bushel	—	@ 1 50

POULTRY.

With more favorable weather, our market has undergone a gradual improvement since our last, and more satisfactory prices have been realized:

Turkeys, dressed, ₩ ℔	8	@ 12
Fowls, dressed, ₩ ℔	6	@ 9
Chickens, dressed, ₩ ℔	7	@ 10
Ducks, dressed, ₩ ℔	10	@ 11
Geese, fat, ₩ ℔	6	@ 9
Squabs, ₩ dozen	1 25	@ 1 50
Wild Pigeons, ₩ dozen	62	@ 75
Wild Pigeons, stall fed, ₩ dozen	1 25	@ 1 50
Wild Duck, ₩ pair	50	@ 63
Wood Ducks, ₩ pair	1 00	@ 1 25
Quail, ₩ dozen	1 00	@ 1 25
Canvas-Back Ducks, ₩ pair	1 50	@ 1 75
Red-Head Ducks, ₩ pair	50	@ 75
Partridges, ₩ pair	62	@ 75
English Snipe, ₩ pair	1 25	@ 1 75
Venison, saddle, ₩ ℔	10	@ 10½
Wild Geese, each	50	@ 75

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ₩ bushel	40	@ 45
Potatoes, Sweet, Philadelphia, ₩ bbl.	2 50	@ 2 75
Potatoes, Sweet, Virginia, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@ 1 75
Dykeman, ₩ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Mercers, ₩ bbl	1 75	@ 1 87
Peach Blows, ₩ bbl	1 25	@ 1 38
Junes, ₩ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Western Reds, ₩ bbl	1 25	@ —
Jersey Whites, ₩ bbl	1 12	@ 1 25
Pink Eyes, ₩ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Carters, ₩ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Buck Eyes, ₩ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Onions, Red, ₩ bbl	1 75	@ —
Onions, White, ₩ bbl	2 00	@ 2 25
Onions, yellow, ₩ bbl	1 75	@ 1 87½
Turnips, white, ₩ bbl	75	@ —
Turnips, Ruta Baga, ₩ bbl	—	@ 88
Beets, ₩ bbl	—	@ 1 00
Carrots, ₩ bbl	—	@ 1 00
Parsnips, ₩ bbl	—	@ 1 00
Cabbages, ₩ 100	2 50	@ 3 50
Marrow Squash, ₩ 100	2 50	@ 5 00
Garlic, ₩ 100	6 00	@ —

DRESSED HOGS

Are active and in good sale at 7c.@7½c.

BEESWAX

Continues firm at 35c.@36c. ₩ ℔.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 28, 1859.

We present here carefully prepared tables showing the total as well as the weekly receipts of live animals destined for slaughter, including also milch cows. These figures are compiled from the reports in the TIMES, which have furnished full details of each weekly market throughout the year. The figures give the number of animals at all the regular City yards, including the Bergen yards, where several hundred head of beef cattle are sold every week to the City butchers, and others who depend upon the New-York markets for their meat.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE ANIMALS AT THE NEW-YORK CITY YARDS FOR THE YEAR 1859.

1859. Week ending	Total receipts of Cattle.	Average price in cents.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Jan. 5	2,788	8¾	138	344	5,295	6,209
Jan. 12	3,712	8⅞	196	429	7,298	10,198
Jan. 19	3,913	7⅞	161	352	8,040	8,999
Jan. 26	2,840	8¾	175	382	5,577	7,225
Feb. 2	2,958	9	191	441	6,490	6,853
Feb. 9	3,439	8⅞	161	442	5,046	5,820
Feb. 16	3,014	9⅝	166	519	5,681	6,936
Feb. 23	3,152	9¾	207	554	5,928	8,080
March 2	3,613	9⅛	281	581	6,906	8,938
March 9	3,453	9⅛	233	404	4,418	8,499
March 16	3,221	9⅝	204	657	2,806	4,577
March 23	3,163	9⅛	176	818	3,029	3,925
March 30	2,525	10⅛	237	854	4,810	5,134
April 6	3,367	10⅛	244	931	3,786	5,511
April 13	3,251	10⅜	236	1,019	4,646	5,898
April 20	2,917	10⅝	226	1,382	3,190	4,616
April 27	3,510	10	169	984	3,058	3,641
May 4	2,797	10⅛	208	1,108	3,691	4,618
May 11	2,975	11	154	1,055	3,055	5,761
May 18	3,738	10¼	231	1,420	5,249	6,770
May 25	2,094	11	228	1,199	5,691	4,402
June 1	3,465	10¾	213	1,155	6,339	6,325
June 8	3,647	10½	252	1,180	6,452	6,119
June 15	3,632	9⅞	217	1,170	10,143	7,156
June 22	3,172	9⅝	246	1,069	8,811	6,212
June 29	3,834	9½	218	939	12,925	3,801
July 6	3,096	10¼	161	739	9,523	1,540
July 13	4,257	9¼	171	857	10,496	2,169
July 20	4,099	8⅞	195	838	11,555	2,661
July 27	3,823	9⅜	200	687	16,373	3,018
August 2	4,440	9	214	617	18,346	4,370
Aug. 9	4,721	8¾	218	607	12,592	5,010
Aug. 16	4,593	8½	201	710	16,113	4,431
Aug. 23	4,133	8⅞	155	858	15,720	2,235
Aug. 30	4,864	8⅞	132	567	12,423	2,752
Sept. 6	4,611	9	135	609	19,426	4,790
Sept. 13	5,930	8	138	461	12,829	5,181
Sept. 20	5,055	8	135	540	16,145	8,260
Sept. 27	6,517	7⅛	145	850	14,318	5,356
Oct. 4	4,156	8⅜	161	824	12,694	6,281
Oct. 11	5,519	8¼	122	805	13,666	9,232
Oct. 8	4,203	8¾	195	586	15,615	10,719
Oct. 25	6,118	8	196	741	18,064	12,374
Nov. 1	5,579	7⅛	214	817	14,765	16,501
Nov. 8	4,566	7⅛	164	587	10,936	9,799
Nov. 15	5,951	7⅛	123	710	14,882	7,119
Nov. 22	4,200	8	122	602	13,484	11,402
Nov. 29	4,314	8⅛	145	635	14,430	14,406
Dec. 6	3,799	8⅜	129	462	10,612	16,873
Dec. 13	5,140	8¾	93	550	12,701	17,688
Dec. 20	4,671	8	141	459	13,981	26,825
Dec. 27	3,926	8	118	406	7,672	18,400
Totals, 1859	205,396	—	9,492	38,513	508,791	332,595
Weekly av.	3,950	9⅛	182	741	9,784	7,550
Total of all kinds						1,154,787
1858.						
Total	191,170	—	10,292	32,709	450,787	551,479
Weekly av.	3,676	9½	196	629	8,669	10,605
Total of all kinds						1,236,437

The above tables were necessarily made up at the last moment before going to press, leaving no time for extended remarks here. Those interested in live stock will find the tables worth preserving for frequent reference during the ensuing year. The total of all kinds falls below last year, 81,650.... It will be seen that the average receipts of beeves have exceeded those of the previous year by about 300 head per week—about the same increase as was noted last year. The prices given are the average of all sales at each weekly market, including the regular sales of Wednesdays, and the preliminary sales on Tuesdays. The average for the year is three-eighths of one cent per pound, estimated dressed weight, below the average for 1858. The weekly prices, it will be seen, vary pretty regularly with the amount of the receipts for each week, though frequently affected by the number brought in the previous week.... Milch cows fall a little below last year; prices have generally ruled much lower.... Veal calves have been somewhat in excess of last year; prices have not greatly varied.... Sheep and lambs have exceeded last year's receipts by some 58,000.... Swine have fallen off about 59,000.... We have not time for further remarks upon the markets for the year this week.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING TO-DAY.

The receipts of beef cattle here were 645 less than last week; and the general quality has also been much poorer. But with the stale cattle, those unsold last week, the supply has been equal to the demand, and prices have not improved, except for a few of the better grades, of which there was a scarcity in market to-day. About 200 head were without purchasers this evening.... Of milch cows, the receipts have been 23 less than during the previous week, but there are plenty unsold still in the yards, and we can report no improvements in prices.... Veal calves have been a little less abundant, and the prices of good animals have improved a trifle.... Sheep and lambs have come in very moderately the past week, the receipts (7,672) being 6,309 less than last week. Prices have advanced 25c.@50c. ₩ head, and the pens are about empty to-day.... Of swine, the receipts (18,400) are 8,425 less than last week, but prices have not advanced, and there are several thousand unsold.... The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies, and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 27.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,926	118	406	7,672	18,400
Previous week	4,671	141	459	13,981	26,825
Same w'k last year	3,237	133	379	7,769	13,537
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 30,522. Total number received the previous week 46,077. This is a decrease of 15,555, principally of sheep and swine.... Of the 3,926 fresh bullocks received during this week, 2,988 were taken to the Washington Yard, Forty-fourth-street; 769 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 113 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 27 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 29 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street...... Of the 2,988 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 977 head came from Ohio, 752 from New-York, 149 from Indiana, 588 from Illinois, 161 from Pennsylvania, 39 from Canada, 147 from Kentucky, 117 from Michigan, 52 from Virginia, and 6 from Maryland.... The 3,757 cattle in the yards at Forty-fourth-street and Bergen came into market by the following routes: By Erie Railroad, 1,753; by Hudson River Railroad, 1,384; by Harlem Railroad, 229; by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 250; and on foot 136.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

After the overstocked market of last week, the 2,988 fresh bullocks received at Forty-fourth-street, added to 200 stale cattle, were more than were wanted during holiday week, glutted with pork and poultry. The transactions opened dull yesterday, at figures a little above the prices of last week for good cattle—which were scarce—and at nightfall a comparatively light business had been done. But still worse were the sales of to-day, or at least at lower prices. Butchers had a surplus of their last week's purchases, and as it was very cold to-day, they bought sparingly. The weather will not admit of hanging up beef away from a fire without freezing, so that butchers chose to run the risk of buying as they want to kill during the week, if the pork and poultry markets warrant laying in any beef. Sales dragged heavily during the afternoon of to-day, and closed with 200 to 300 head unsold.... Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	10½c.@12c.
First quality	10c. @10½c.	9½c.@10c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 9c.	8c. @ 9c.
Poor quality	6½c.@ 7½c.	6½c.@ 7½c.
Poorest quality	5c. @ 6c.	5c. @ 6c.
General selling prices	7c. @ 9c.	7c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	— @ 8c.	— @ 8c.

The cattle generally run poor, not so good as last week, even after taking out the premium grades, almost entirely wanting to day. It is surprising to us that such poor cattle are sent in just now, when, more than at any other time, good beef is needed. The cold weather and snow-storm of this afternoon made the poor brutes contract themselves into the least possible space, causing them to look even smaller and rougher than they really were.

ADVANCE OF YARDAGE.

Quite an excitement was raised this afternoon, among the brokers and drovers, in consequence of an announcement, on the part of the lessees of the cattle yards and premises at Forty-fourth-street, that, after the present market, 25c. ₩ head, instead of 18c., as formerly charged, would be collected for yardage on all cattle sold at that market. The ALLERTONS say that the property has materially advanced in value since they leased it, and that they are warranted in raising the price of yardage, while producers, consumers, and middle-men, (sellers,) unite in condemning it as an unjust extortion, and that they ought to be satisfied with nearly $25,000 annual *profits* from the establishment. They think the former yardage, profits on the feed sold, hotel kept, manure made, and last, and least, the weekly tax of 50c. ₩ head upon the *reporters* for the information they glean there, *ought* to satisfy any one. It is quite likely other premises will soon be leased, which, with Bergen Hill, will draw largely from the aristocratic yards located upon the Fifth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street. The seemingly small advance of 6c. ₩ head on the yardage will often make a difference of $300 ₩ week.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day, will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

MEAD & HOLCOMB were selling 80 head of fair to good Ohio steers and cows for JOHN BRYANT. Rated 6 cwt. to 10 cwt., and running out at 8c.@10½c.

J. BRYANT disposed of his white, fat bullock, alluded to last week, for $350, and the Kirk animal for $325. The best offer for the other was $300, rather than take which Mr. BRYANT concluded to send him to Philadelphia, where the white one went and is now on exhibition.

H. W. CONGER sold 37 Illinois oxen and steers for WITE, at 7½c.@8c. They would weigh 5 cwt. to 9 cwt.; mostly roughish. Also, 19 Ohio heifers for FLANDERS, at 8c.; medium flesh. Also, with GEORGE TOFFEY, 50 Ohio steers for COLBY, rated 6¾ cwt., and run out at 8c.@10c. Good lot.

T. BLOOMER sold 25 mostly good Westchester County cattle. Ten of the best were taken by I. VALENTINE, at $95 each, or say 10c. ₩ ℔. The balance brought 8c.@8½c.

L. BEERS came in with 14 fresh Yankee cattle, of fine quality, rated 9 cwt., for which he got an average of 10c.

H. HURD had 30 head State cattle, which he was running out at 7½c.@10c. Fair to good quality.

VALENTINE & MARTIN were selling 52 common light Virginia cattle for MURPHY. They would dress, say 5¾ cwt., and were bringing 7½c. upon an average. Also, 9 fairish State cattle, of near 8 cwt., at 8c.@10c.

[illegible], for J. M. REED, 66 common Erie county, Penn., cattle, rated 6½ cwt., at 6½c.@8½c. Also one pair of Ohio cattle, of fine quality, at 10½c.

S. ULRRY, for CONNELL & MACE, 77 Ohio cattle, of pretty good quality, 7¾ cwt., seller, 7¾ cwt., owner, at 9c.@10c.

J. A. MERRITT, for SCOTT & KIMBALL, 29 Chester county, Penn., cattle, of fine quality, rated 10 cwt., at 9½c.@10c. Also 62 Ohio steers for R. R. SEYMOUR, for 9c.@10c. They would dress about 7½ cwt., and were a good killing lot of cattle.

MILCH COWS.

With a moderate number offered during the past week the market can scarcely be quoted any better than last, excepting that there is a little more inquiry after prime new milch cows. Common stock sells slowly, with a surplus of such still on hand.

VEAL CALVES.

The receipts continue to diminish, as is usual at this season. Market fair for good calves. We noticed one very fat, premium calf at ALLERTON'S, 4½ months old, which weighed 650 ℔s. and sold for $47 50, or 7½c. ₩ ℔., live weight. For first-quality veal, 6½c.@7c. is about the market price.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are rather scarce just now. Only 7,672 have been received during the past week, against near 14,000 for the week previous. Prices have advanced 25c.@50. ₩ head on fair to good stock, being 4½c.@5c. ₩ ℔. live weight, and 3½c.@4c. for common stock. The quality is generally rather poor, although a few prime lots are noted in the sheep-brokers' sales. Poor sheep should not be sent to this market during the poultry glut of the holidays. Only good mutton is wanted. The yards were well cleared out at night.

BROWNING reports the following receipts at his Sixth-street market during the past week: From New-York, 1,198, brought in: 228 by J. J. Plattner, 15 L. Miller, 180 R. Kennedy, 71 H. Todd, 160 B. B. Smith, 173 J. N. Allen, 25 L. Ben, 147 B. Cook, 64 W. Lalor, 195 W. Thompson. From New-Jersey, 818, brought in: 530 by Bellis & Kent, 104 G. B. Holcomb, 33 F. B. Bird, and 151 A. Robbins, making a total of 2,016, rather light receipts.

Among the sales were the following lots, viz.: BELLIS & KENT sold

102 sheep	$647 16	35 sheep	$245 50
173 sheep	575 00	9 sheep	122 50
116 sheep	652 50	146 sheep	682 00
59 sheep	181 25	87 sheep	391 50
67 sheep	167 50	101 sheep	757 50
99 sheep	272 25	50 sheep	280 00
42 sheep	154 00	19 sheep	91 00
52 sheep	305 50	1,148	$5,524 66

Being an average of $4 81 ₩ head. Among them were several lots of splendid sheep, especially the 9 premium Bakewells raised by J. H. BLAIR, of Warren County, N. J., which brought $13 60 each. Also the 35 fed by THOS. HOOD, of Burlington County, N. J., which brought $7 each.

THOS. C. LARKIN sold

62 sheep	$219 00	13 sheep	$45 50
20 sheep	77 50	143 sheep	532 50
85 sheep	311 75		
194 sheep	625 75	517	$1,812 00

R. H. HUME reports

325 sheep	$1,324 87	180 sheep	$662 00
61 sheep	126 12	106 sheep	277 62
97 sheep	266 75		
Total		829	$2,657 36

or an average of $3 20 each.

JAS. MCCARTY quotes 449 head at an average of $3 70 each.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW give the following as the past week's receipts at their Sixth-street Market. From New-York, 149 by C. Sheldon; 177, Mr. Tripp; 53, E. Hunt; 187, J. Carroll; 32, G. P. Duncan; 197, N. Sweetlove. From New-Jersey, 60 by G. B. Holcomb, making a total of 755 head, a large proportion of which were light, thin sheep, poorly adapted to present wants. Their sales, including some left over from last week, were:

206 head	$808 99	177 head	$361 50
61 head	351 50	150 head	457 00
150 head	555 38	32 head	224 00
32 head	152 75	193 head	811 12
60 head	387 50		
Total		1,061	$4,111 74

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,658 head; and ALLERTON gives 1,143 as the receipts for the past week.

SWINE.

The hog market still feels the glut of last week. Fresh receipts number 18,400, about 10,000 of which are still unsold, and the low prices of our former report are no more than sustained.

ALLERTON reports 10,062 as the receipts at the Western yards, which were selling at 5½c.@5⅞c. for corn fed hogs.

HUGHES & FRENCH yarded 8,338 at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, to which were added 5,027 left from last week. Sales of 7,853 were made, and 5,512 still remain on the market.

G. W. DORMAN, broker and commission merchant, reports as follows:

	Live.	Dead.
Heavy Prime Corn Hogs	5⅛@5⅝	6⅞@7
Medium Corn Hogs	5⅜@5⅝	6⅞@7
Light Prime Corn Hogs	5¼@5⅜	7 @7⅛
Distillery Hogs	5⅛@5¼	6½@6⅝

Stocks, none in market. Arrivals heavy, demand very inactive, and prices on the decline. Some 10,000 or 12,000 on the market unsold.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 42 bbls. Ashes, 15,642 bbls. Flour, 436 bush. Wheat, 32,509 bush. Corn, 4,505 bush. Oats. 2,015 pkgs. Provisions and 319 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been confined to small lots of Pots at $5 12½ and Pearls at $5 31¼ @$5 37½ ₩ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,143 bbls., including 845 bbls. Pots, and 298 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American yellow is scarce and wanted at 36½c.@37½c. ₩ ℔.

CANDLES—Have been less sought after, yet prices have not varied materially.

COAL—Foreign is in light supply and fair request at full prices. Anthracite is salable and firm. We quote Liverpool Cannel $11 50@$12; do. Orrel at $10 75@$11; Sidney at $6 50 ₩ chaldron, and Anthracite $4 75@$5 50 ₩ ton.

COFFEE—Sales to-day have been confined to 700 bags Rio, at 12c.@12½c. ₩ ℔.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in demand, chiefly at 23c.@23½c. ₩ ℔. Other kinds are quiet.

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of only 800 bales, at rather easier quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₩ ℔	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜
Middling	11	11⅛	11¼	11⅜
Middling Fair	11¾	12	12¼	12⅜

FISH—Dry Cod are saleable and steady, at $3 50@$4 56¼ ₩ cwt. Mackerel are scarce and quiet, including large No. 1. at $15 75@$16; No. 2, at $13 50@$13 75, and No. 3 at $9 12½@$9 25 ₩ bbl. Salmon and Herring remain as last noted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of State and Western Flour do not appear to be eager to sell, and they are generally claiming somewhat firmer prices for really desirable lots. Purchasers are not disposed to pay asking rates for such brands as they most want. Influenced by these circumstances, the market is only moderately active; sales to-day did not exceed 11,000 bbls., including very inferior to good superfine State, at $5 15@$5 25; extra State at $5 35@$5 50, chiefly at $5 40@$5 45; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; extra Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 35@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 50@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 80, ₩ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 70	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Wisconsin	5 30	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 65	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 55	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in good request, and is very stiffly held. Sales, to-day, 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, yet steady; sales have been confined to 280 bbls. inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$6 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is moderately inquired for at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal sells in lots at $3 55@$3 60 for Jersey, $3 95@$4 05 for Baltimore, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is held above the views of buyers and is inactive. Very few large lots are being offered for sale at any price, as holders are anticipating a more satisfactory market early in the new year. At present, the nominal asking rates for strictly prime Spring are up to $1 25 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 20@$1 21 for Chicago, ₩ bushel. Purchasers are reluctant to pay more than $1 21@$1 22 for the former, and $1 18@$1 20 for the latter, ₩ bushel. At these prices they can obtain no considerable quantities; hence the limited transactions. Sales have been reported, to-day, of only 7,200 bushels, including ordinary red State at $1 25; fair to prime white Kentucky at $1 50@$1 55, and very good red Southern at $1 30, ₩ bushel. Corn is less active, being held with rather more firmness. Sales have been confined to 15,000 bushels at 83c.@85c. for new crop yellow Jersey and Southern, and 83c.@84c. for white Southern; and 90c.@92c. for old yellow Southern, ₩ bushel. One or two loads of old mixed Western are available here. The holders ask for this description, $1 ₩ bushel—a price much higher than the views of buyers. Rye is in limited demand, at prices ranging from 88c.@90c. ₩ bushel. Barley is not very freely offered, and prices are nominally sustained. The inquiry, however, is restricted. No important sales have been reported. The range of quotations is from 75c.@83c. for State, 78c.@83c. for Canada East, and 85c.@88c. for Canada West, ₩ bushel. Oats are less plenty and are in request,—including Canada at 46c.@47c.; Western at 45½c.@46½c.; State at 45½c.@46½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 42c.@44c., and Southern at 40c.@42½c., ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day, 400 bales North River at $1@$1 06¼ ₩ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request within our previous range.

HOPS—Have been in demand, including inferior to very choice new at 10c.@18c. ₩ ℔.

IRON—All kinds are quiet; prices are nominally unaltered.

LEAD—Has been in limited request at uniform rates.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 150 bbls. New-Orleans, at 52c.@53c.; and 150 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 22c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and crude Turpentine have been sparingly sought after, at previous figures. Spirits Turpentine have been in demand, at 44½c.@45c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Linseed has been moderately inquired for, at 58c.@60c. ₩ gallon. Other descriptions remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales: 500 bbls., in lots, mainly at $16 06¼@$16 25 for Mess, and $11 62½@$11 70 for prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats sell slowly, at 9½c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Bacon is inactive at 8½c.@9½c. ₩ ℔. Lard is dull and drooping. Sales: 200 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ ℔. Beef is freely offered, and is moderately sought after, at former rates. Sales to-day: 350 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess; and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$19 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 15c.@23c. for State; and 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ₩ ℔. Cheese sells at 8½c.@11½c. ₩ ℔.

RICE—Sales 250 tcs., in lots, mainly at from $3 50@$4 25 ₩ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Is in light supply and is much wanted, including Liverpool at $1 60@$1 95 for fine, and $1 15 for ground, ₩ sack.

SPELTER—The demand is moderate at firm prices, 5¼c.@5½c. ₩ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been less active to-day, sales having been reported of only 80 hhds. Porto Rico at 7½c.; 194 hhds. Cuba at mainly 7c.@7½c.; 1,200 bags Brazil at 7c.@7½c.; and 350 boxes Havana at 6½c.@8½c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 ℔s. prime, at 10¼c.@10½c. ₩ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in limited demand at unaltered prices.

TIN—Has been quiet, yet firm.

TOBACCO—Attracts less attention at old quotations.

WHALEBONE—Has been lightly dealt in, yet it has been stiffly held.

WHISKY—Is in demand at 26c., and is held at 26½c. ₩ gallon. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., within the range.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 250 bales Cotton, at ¼d. ₩ ℔.; 6,800 bushels Wheat, on private terms; 100 tcs Beef, at 3s. 9d.; 200 tons Dead Weight, at 25s.; and 100 pkgs. Lard, by steamer, at 40s. For London, 100 bbls. Pork, at 3s. 6d.; 300 boxes Cheese, at 40s.; and 300 bbls. Resin, on private terms. For Glasgow, by steamer, 100 tcs. Beef, at 7s.; 20 tons Lard, at 40s.; and 5 tons Seed, at 50s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 700 tons, from New-Orleans to Havre, at 1 3-16 cents; a schooner, 167 tons, from Darien to North side Cuba, Lumber, $10; one from Charleston to Cienfuegos and back to New-York, $1 25 ₩ bbl.; a brig to Zaza and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses $3; one, 200 tons, to North side Cuba and back, 40c. and $2 50; one, 200 tons, to Sagua-la-Grande and back, $15 10; a brig, 200 tons, to Lisbon, thence to Sicily and back to New-York; one, 200 tons, to Cadiz, thence to a port in South America, and one, 295 tons, to Nuevitas and back, on private terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

MESSRS. J. BURNETT & CO.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,

SUSAN R. POPE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

"NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND!"
STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE,
FOR FAMILY USE.
THE BEST ARTICLE IN MARKET!!!

One of the most convenient and desirable articles known, and of great utility in EVERY FAMILY, by reason of its cheapness and reliability in repairing Furniture, Toys, Chairs, Sofas, Pictures, Shellwork, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

The attention of dealers and consumers is invited to the following testimonials regarding its superior qualities: NEWARK, Nov. 26, 1859.

After a faithful trial of Starr's Prepared Glue on Wood, Leather and Cloth, at the Phenix Works, I most cheerfully recommend its use for all purposes generally required, and especially for family use.

C. A. CARTER.

We, the undersigned, having tested Starr's Prepared Glue, agree with the above recommendation:
WM. B. DOUGLASS, Cabinet Ware Manufacturer.
LYSANDER WRIGHT, Machine Dépôt, 230 Market-st.
HEDENBURG & LITTELL, Carriage Manufacturers.
WM. H KIRK & CO., Carpenters and Builders.
LEVERICK & ENDERS, Carriage Makers.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. A brush goes with each bottle, with full directions for use.

Put up for Dealers in cases of from 1 to 12 dozen.

A splendid Lithographic Show Card printed in colors given with each package. Manufactured by
E. B. STARR.
No. 307 Market st., Newark, N. J.
Dépôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

Orders addressed to either of the above places will receive prompt attention.

For sale everywhere by all Druggists, Grocers, Hardware, Toy, Book, Fancy and General Furnishing Stores.

HEADS.—THE BEAUTIFUL AND THE USEFUL COMBINED.—The Phrenological Busts, designed especially for learners, showing the exact location of all the organs of the brain fully developed. Would make an appropriate and acceptable present to any family, at a trifling cost. May be had at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN—REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Pastor.—All the pews in this church will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CLOSING SALE.

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

PLATED WARE.

NO. 20 JOHN-STREET.

HIRAM YOUNG.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 29, at 7½ o'clock, in the Cooper Union Building, Room No. 24. Subjects—*Franklinite Iron* and *Clothing*. Admission free. HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

THERE WILL BE A FESTIVAL FOR THE children of the East River Industrial School, at the School-room in 40th-st. near 3d-av., on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 12 o'clock. The friends of the School are invited to attend.

THE INSTITUTION OF REV. J. COTTON SMITH, Rector elect of the Church of the Ascension, will take place on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The clergy are invited to be present.

SKATES.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATE,

And a full assortment of fine and common skates for ladies and gentlemen, for sale at reduced rates by
FOLSOM & STEVENS,
No. 205 Broadway, up stairs.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB
SKATES,
and all other styles, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

CENTRAL-PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—A splendid variety of Skates, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 398 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

HOLIDAY GOODS AT RETAIL.
By FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, DIARIES FOR 1860, and every style of paper and stationery at lowest price. Your custom solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Copartnership under the name or firm of LANE & ANNIN, for the manufacture and sale of Steam, Water and Gas Fittings for Iron Pipe, and the business connected therewith, and have taken the building No. 88 John-st., corner of Gold-st. Their patterns of these articles, manufactured for the past two years by their Mr. ANNIN, and so well known by the Trade as "Austin's Patterns," are believed to be the best in market, and have lately been much improved upon.
ANTHONY LANE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1859. JOSEPH ANNIN.

TO LET—The front lower store, basement and cellar, No. 88 John-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a gentleman's family; she thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking; has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and laundress in a private family. Meats, soups, pastry, poultry, and is a good baker bread. Can be seen at No. 91 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS: one is a first-rate cook and thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the other is a first-class waitress or chambermaid; best of reference from last place. Apply No. 119 East 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY CAPABLE, faithful servant, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a very reliable, economical girl, and a superior washer and ironer and good cook; references unquestionable. Apply at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; would like to travel with a lady or go to California; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 97 12th-st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNTRY, BY two respectable Protestant girls; one as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take charge of milk and butter; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; each has good reference. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., above 22d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SCOTCH PROTESTANT girls, situations: one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; and the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; prefer to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 258 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, HONEST German young woman, a situation; is a good cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; will do general housework; is of kind disposition, and obliging. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular waitress. Can take charge of the silver and dining-room. Wages, $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d st., for two days.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes a few families' washing to do at her residence; understands doing up ladies' and gentlemen's clothes in the best manner; also, fluting. Call, or address, No. 117 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, OR as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call, or address LAUNDRESS, at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG MARRIED woman, a situation as wet nurse; has the best of reference; the baby is a few weeks old; can be seen at No. 28 4th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as waitress and chambermaid; no objection to go a short distance out of town. Apply at No. 98 Vandam-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as a first-class cook; the best of reference can be given. Call, or address, to No. 577 Grand-st., third floor, front room, No. 11.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED woman, residing on Staten Island, having lost her infant, is desirous of taking a child to nurse at her own house. She has a fine breast of milk, five days old. Satisfactory references to be given and received. Apply to Mrs. HOOD, Jersey-st., New-Brighton, Staten Island.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST OUT OF employment, a situation in a flour and feed store to learn the business; is competent to keep a set of books by single or double entry; has been in the forwarding business and is capable of attending to the shipment of goods. Having a large acquaintance among retail flour and feed merchants, he thinks he can influence some trade. A fair remuneration will be expected for faithful services. Address BOB, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MAN, 35 years of age, a situation in some mercantile or manufacturing establishment either in City or country, where 11 years experience in business in this City, with a practical knowledge of book-keeping, would be appreciated; would be glad to make himself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address M., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and vegetable gardener; understands his business in both capacities, and has good reference as to honesty, sobriety and industry; has lived in his last place for nearly two years, and his reason for leaving is in consequence of the family coming to the City; his last employer can be seen at the office of the *Evening Post* at 12 o'clock, noon, by inquiring for the editor. Address I. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER OR COACHMAN'S situation, by a Protestant man, single, that has served in both, separate and together; understands all kinds of Winter and Spring work, early forcing, &c.; is a good milker and first-rate sleigher or driver in double or single harness. Good permanent references. Address E. L., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO secure a situation as head waiter in some first-class country hotel, for the Summer season. Best of City reference given. Address A. B. C., No. 811 Broadway, near corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A SOBER AND STEADY MAN, a situation as porter in a store or hotel; would drive a horse and cart, or Express wagon; is willing to work and make himself useful; has the very best of City reference. Call or address No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WISHES A PERMANENT situation to drive a wagon; has had long experience delivering goods in the City, and is a good driver. Address Z. R. T., No. 23 Barrow st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener; understands green-houses and graperies; has good references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town in the United States. An active person with a capital of $25 can make $25 per week. Address Box No. 18 Poughkeepsie, New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, WHO will assist with the chamberwork. None need apply unless they can bring best of City reference, at No. 39 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE boot and shoe house. One who has a cash or short time trade. Address Box No. 2,190 Post-office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A COMPETENT girl to cook, wash and iron. Must have first-rate City references. Inquire at 37 Sidney-place, Brooklyn.

NURSE WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, for a child between one and two years of age; a Scotch, English, or German Protestant having good references, may apply for information at the office No. 212 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—WITH A ROOM FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN on second floor; also, a room with grate on fourth floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen, can be had in a quiet New-England family, residing at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.; dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, on second and third floors, with several smaller ones above, to let with or without board; these rooms have every convenience attached; of bath, gas, closet, &c., and will be rented low if applied for immediately; use of kitchen and utensils if required. No. 278 4th-av., near 22d-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain very desirable rooms in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, by applying at No. 49 Columbia-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway.
E. BOUTON.

IN HOUSTON-ST., NEAR MACDOUGAL—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain a nicely furnished suite of rooms, in a house owned by the occupant and having all the modern improvements; partial board if desired. Price, $5 per week. References exchanged. Address C., Box No. 120 *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SQUARE rooms, on the third floor, to let with board, to single gentlemen, or to gentlemen and their wives, at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn. The house has gas, baths, &c., and is very pleasantly located; can be let separately or together.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHING to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARDERS WANTED—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN; family private, without boarders; house newly furnished; rooms second story, front; Ridgwood water, bath, gas, &c. Location No. 128 Bergen-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts.

BOARD WANTED—OR FURNISHED ROOM, &c., without board, in a small private family, permanently located. Unexceptionable references given if required. Address, with particulars, HOME, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 19 Union-place, (Broadway, above 15th-st.,) with board. This is a pleasant location; rooms have all the modern improvements; large clothes-press, &c. References given and required. Dinner at 6.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., NEAR 6th-av., will let to a single gentleman a pleasant hall bedroom, with full or partial board. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR TWO single gentlemen, can obtain a nicely-furnished front room in East Broadway, on very reasonable terms. Family small. Call at No. 242 East Broadway.

193 FOURTH-STREET, NEAR WASHINGTON-square.—Two rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of single gentlemen, or a small family, to let, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF FOUR SPACIOUS ROOMS, on second floor, with board or private table; also other rooms may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times. New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Sonnambula—La Traviata—Lucretia Borgia.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Knocks and Noses.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Distant Relations.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—HOPE CHAPEL—Diamond Cut Diamond—Senor Oliveira—Love's Labor Lost.

BOWERY THEATRE—Santa Claus—A Colored President—War Eagle.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Miller of New-Jersey—Mother Goose—The Irish Tutor.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Aladdin—Evening—Aladdin—The Nervous Man.

DR. VAN ZANDT'S CHURCH, NINTH-ST.—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Home and the Homeless—Circus Feats.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concerts.

M. DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION, No. 635 Broadway—Gorillas, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO, University, Washington-square—Gainsborough's Pictures.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Arago*, from Southampton on the 14th inst., arrived here last evening. Among her passengers were Senator Seward, Chevalier Wykoff, and Mr. Donald McKay, the shipbuilder, of Boston. The news by the *Arago* is without importance. The concurrence of all the Powers invited to participate in the General Congress had been signified. Lord Wodehouse, according to the London *Times*, is to be the colleague of Earl Cowley in the representation of England. An important circular, of which a brief synopsis alone reaches us, has been directed by the Austrian Government to its diplomatic agents, presenting the views of that Government in regard to the treaties, and to the objects contemplated by the Congress. It is repeated that Russia will insist upon the discussion of the Eastern question, urging that nothing has been done by the Government of Turkey toward fulfilling its pledges in favor of its Christian subjects. The suppressed, or rather suspended *brochure* of M. Emile Girardin has at last been permitted to appear at Paris, with the objectionable passages struck out. There is nothing of interest from England. The Spanish invasion of Morocco is productive of frequent conflicts, in which the Moors appear as the attacking parties, and the Spaniards as victorious in repelling the assaults. The losses of the European army have been serious. Reinforcements are constantly leaving Spain. The Mexican question has again been presented to the British Government, in a memorial addressed to Lord John Russell. Commenting upon this document, the London *Times* returns to its former arguments in favor of external intervention, deploring that the United States is perversely bent upon not assuming the reconstruction of the distracted Republic.

Mr. Seward, upon his arrival last evening, was received at the steamer by several of his personal and political friends, by whom he was accompanied to the Astor House, where rooms had been engaged for him. The Young Men's Republican Committee, with two brass pieces fired a salute of one hundred guns in the Park in honor of the arrival. The distinguished Senator is in excellent health. To-day, at 10½ o'clock, delegations from the two Republican General Committees wait upon him at his hotel to tender him a welcome. At 12 o'clock he is to receive his friends in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, agreeably to the invitation of the City Government.

A mutiny occurred at sea, on the 17th inst., on board the bark *James Cook*, bound from Havana to New-York. Two seamen named Kelley and Sullivan rose on the captain and mates, and were only reduced to submission after Sullivan had been shot in the side. The mutineers have been brought to New-York.

The House of Representatives continues to waste the vanishing days of the short session in idle and mischievous debate. Mr. Morris, of Illinois, had the floor yesterday, and after giving way to a random conversation, for which Mr. Cox, of Ohio, furnished the theme, by declaring his willingness to vote for an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, and his indisposition to sustain a South American, proceeded to utter a violent invective against the Administration, its head, its measures and its motives. Without yielding the floor, Mr. Morris gave way to a motion for a ballot, when Mr. Brabson, of Tennessee, placed before the House the name of Mr. Maynard, of the same State, as that of an independent conservative, in all respects entitled to the support of conservative men of both sections. The vote was interrupted by constant debate, each gentleman taking pains to explain the reasons of his vote. When the result was declared there were found to be 105 necessary to a choice—of which Mr. Sherman received 101; and Mr. Maynard, 65. The rest were scattering.

The trial of Rev. Jacob S. Harden, on a charge of having murdered his wife by the administration of poison, which was commenced at Belvedere, N. J., on Tuesday, was postponed yesterday on account of the absence of a witness material to the defence. Judge Whelpley set down the case for the first day of the next regular term.

A serious accident happened to the steamship *Granada*, on her arrival last evening from New-Orleans and Havana. In coming up the bay she encountered a body of drift ice, and before any danger had been apprehended, the steamer's bows were cut through, filling the forward compartment with water, extinguishing the fires and stopping the engines, just as the steamer had reached her dock. The steamer's pumps being rendered useless, the water continued to gain until the vessel sank to her guards at the head of the Chambers-street pier. The passengers and their baggage were safely landed.

The Board of Education of 1859 held the concluding meeting last evening. During the session a resolution was offered and laid on the table, to pay the teachers who had refused to open their schools by reading a portion of the Scriptures. The annual report of the Finance Committee was read, showing a balance against the Board of $27,461 05. The President and Clerk, and Mr. Cushing, Chairman of the Finance Committee, received votes of thanks, and the Board adjourned.

The National Health Association continued its sessions yesterday afternoon and evening. There were addresses by Dr. Trall, in opposition to the use of drugs; by Mrs. Page, advocating the necessity for the proper education of woman in the laws of her being; by Miss Harriet Austin, on the demand for a woman's dress reform, and by Dr. Jackson, on various subjects pertaining to the promotion of health.

The corner-stone of the "Infants' Home," to be erected on the corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, was laid yesterday with interesting ceremonies. Rev. Henry E. Montgomery delivered an address on the occasion.

The Stock market yesterday opened lower, but subsequently improved on the morning prices, and left off steady. New-York Central, 75½ ⅌ cent. Money in fair inquiry among the brokers. The Exchanges, 109¾@⅞ on London, and f.5.17½ on Paris.

Cotton was quiet, and somewhat depressed. Flour was moderately active, and desirable lots were firmer. Wheat was lightly dealt in. Corn was less freely purchased. Groceries were not as much sought after. Provisions were heavy, and prices favored buyers. Foreign Coal and Salt were scarce and wanted. Refined Ingot Copper, North River Hay, New Hops, Sole Leather, Rice and Linseed Oil were in request. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted. There were 441 vessels of all classes in port.

Our Live Stock reports this week give condensed tables showing the weekly and total receipts at the New-York yards of live animals of all kinds, destined for slaughter, during the year now closing. From these it appears that there have been brought to the City during the year 1859, a total of 1,145,295 beeves, veal calves, sheep and lambs, and swine, or including 9,492 milch cows, a total of 1,154,787. For 1858, the receipts were 1,236,437. The number of beeves this year exceeds last year by 14,226. The weekly average this year has been 3,950; last year, 3,676. The average price this year has been 9¼c. ⅌ lb. for the estimated dressed weight; last year, 9½c. Average weekly receipts of cows this year, 182; last year, 196. Average weekly receipts of veal calves this year, 741; last year, 629. Average weekly receipts of sheep and lambs this year, 9,784; last year, 8,669. Average weekly receipts of swine this year, 7,550; last year, 10,605. For the past week, receipts of beeves, 3,926; of milch cows, 118; of veals, 406; of sheep, 7,672; of swine, 18,400. At yesterday's market the same general average of price was obtained, though the stock offered were not generally equal in quality. The market was, however, not buoyant, and quite a number of animals were left unsold.

Postal Reforms.

The Postmaster General in his report on the condition of his department, discusses the "penny post" and its defects, in a very fair spirit, and it must be admitted that in the whole range of Government undertakings there is nothing which stands in greater need of reform. The contrast which our own Post-office presents, in this particular alone, to that of European countries is most discreditable and humiliating, and this of itself, even if the matter did not affect the public welfare and comfort so much as it does, would furnish a sufficient reason for a thorough reform.

In England, when one mails a letter and pays two cents postage in advance, the post-office undertakes to deliver it to the person to whom it is addressed at his house or lodgings immediately on its arrival; and with such fidelity and accuracy is this carried out that even in London the morning's mails are on everybody's breakfast-table by 9 o'clock, and in his office still earlier. Our post-office, on receiving the legal rate of postage, simply undertakes to lodge the letter in the post-office at its place of destination, and there the recipient must seek it at his convenience. If he has no box, the carrier will bring it to him on the afternoon of the day of its arrival, and charge two cents extra for the job.

The testimony of our Postmaster-General, however, is that even with this extra rate—or in other words with a postage of five cents a letter, the penny-post delivery "is imperfect in its details, and unsatisfactory alike to the public and to the Department in its operations." As a local post it is utterly worthless. In London a letter mailed in the morning for any part of the vast area of that city, is not only delivered, but an answer may be received inside four hours, and for certainty, accuracy and general reliability, the public notoriously prefer it to the best special messenger which any private individual could command. The consequence is that they avail themselves of it to an extent which renders it one of the most profitable departments of the service.

This local delivery is, in this City, almost exclusively in the hands of private expresses. The Post-office is unable to compete with them, because, says the Report, "their rates are so low." The Post-office is compelled to charge two cents on every letter, one for the carrier and one in compliance with the act of 1825, for the postage; while, according to the Postmaster-General, the expresses generally deliver letters for one cent. Now the fact is, that the leading letter-expresses in this City charge two cents for the delivery of each letter, and yet at this rate they monopolize the local delivery and beat the Post-office out of the field. The secret of their success does not lie therefore in their cheapness, but in their comparative rapidity, certainty and punctuality.

The Post-office might suppress them by declaring the streets of the cities to be post-routes, but as the report says, until it is prepared to deliver city letters as cheaply and promptly as the express companies do, the exercise of any such power would be unwise and oppressive. The Post-office is, however, not prepared to do anything of the kind, and until it is—until it can fairly compete with and surpass the expresses, in everything which now secures them their custom—it fails to fulfill one of its first duties, and is so far an outrageous burden on the public.

The Postmaster-General acknowledges that, as regards the delivery of letters in the large cities, or, in other words, in the great centres of correspondence, the box system has been outgrown by the population, and must finally be abandoned, as it has been in the European capitals. There are now about 4,000 boxes in the New-York Post-office, and though, of course, this only gives one box to every 25,000 male inhabitants, even this number "leads to much confusion and inaccuracy in the distribution and delivery of mail matter." If the City and its business continue to grow at the present rate, in five years more 10,000 boxes will bear about the same proportion to the wants of the community that the 4,000 now do, and it will be then impossible to distribute the letters at all. But if it were possible, if every householder in the City had a box, the system would still be inefficient to the last degree. To charge three cents for the carriage of a letter, and after its arrival oblige a person living in Fortieth-st to pay twelve cents for riding down to Nassau-street to get it and back again, may be a legitimate transaction, but it is not an indication of great postal efficiency. It must not be forgotten, too, that the box is still an advance upon the no-box system, and it is on the latter that the mass of the public is still dependant for the receipt of its mail matter. The box-owners are after all but a few business men, with offices in the immediate vicinity of the Post-office. The great mass of the citizens are treated to still greater "confusion and inconvenience," as well as loss and delay, than can be charged to this clumsy and antiquated expedient. On this subject, the report concludes by saying:

> "A frequent, rapid and punctual delivery, on reasonable terms, of all correspondence received at the post-offices of our great cities, is what the public have a right to claim of the Department, and what it will be its unceasing endeavor to secure to them."

This is hitting the nail on the head. This is precisely what we want. We want a delivery of mail matter from the country at all offices and residences, by Post-office carriers, at least twice a day; and a delivery of City letters five or six times a day, and we want to have them thoroughly rapid, punctual, and reliable, and in this, as the Postmaster-General acknowledges, we are not in the least unreasonable. But we confess we have no expectation of seeing our wishes gratified, and we know the reason why. The best system of postal service that was ever put on paper, depends for its real usefulness and efficiency upon th

of the officials who work i

of their qualifications, and their interest in doing their work well. As long as clerks and letter-carriers are appointed in London and Paris solely for their fitness for their duties, and retained just so long as they perform them properly, and no longer, and as long as our clerks and letter-carriers are chosen for their political services solely, and kept for the sake of their votes and their electioneering dexterity, it is mere drivelling to compare our postal service with that of France and England, or expect to make it equal to theirs. A good postal system can no more be created and carried on by a horde of small political hacks than a man-of-war can be navigated by newsboys. So soon as a Postmaster-General comes into power, who will establish a rule to retain every one of his subordinates in office as long as he performs his duties properly, no matter what his politics may be, and make promotion the prize of fidelity and efficiency alone, we shall have a good Post-office, and not one minute sooner. As long as we allow hack politicians to put their nonsensical doctrine of rotation in office into practice, we may as well reconcile ourselves to existing abuses with as good a grace as possible.

The Southern Abolition Organ.

Our neighbor of the *Herald* feels a little uneasy at our exposure of his nice arrangement for doing the incendiary work of the Abolitionists in the Southern States. He is needlessly sensitive on the point. Nobody is in the least surprised at the disclosure of the fact. The arrangement is perfectly in keeping with the character and career of the *Herald*, and only extends a little the sphere of its ordinary activity.

It is the sharpest thing the Abolitionists have done for twenty years. The great stumbling block in their way has always been the difficulty of finding access to the free negroes, slaves, and non-slaveholding whites of the Southern States. Garrison, Henry C. Wright, Wendell Phillips, Cheever, and all the rest of the red-handed insurrectionists who have been working day and night for twenty years to stir up a rebellion in the South, have been baffled and hindered from the very beginning by their inability to reach the audience they were addressing. They have made speeches, written letters, printed pamphlets, held Conventions, and done everything else in their power to spread their sentiments and arouse the Southern slaves to insurrection; but all their efforts proved abortive, simply because they could not reach the quarter to which their appeals are addressed. They rebounded like balls from a brick wall.

The *Herald* has changed all that. Being the only Northern journal which has any considerable circulation in the Southern States—and going infinitely further in its editorial professions of devotion to Slavery than any other, it was precisely the instrument which the Abolitionists needed for the accomplishment of their ends. It goes South without challenge or inquiry. It is put on file in Southern reading-rooms—lies upon the table of the Southern gentleman—is eagerly commended by planters and politicians to the great mass of the people for the soundness of its editorial teachings concerning Slavery, and thus reaches precisely the men—white and black—upon whom the incendiary Abolitionists rely with most confidence for the final accomplishment of their plans. When they secured its aid and alliance, therefore, they made the greatest stride towards success which they have ever been able to take. They had the whole Southern public at once thrown open to their inflammatory harangues and incendiary appeals—and if their whole cohort of traveling missionaries had been permitted to take the stump in every district of every Southern State, they could not have done their work more effectually. The *Herald* has devoted itself to their service with all the zeal and energy it could command. It has published everything they could devise, and filled its columns day after day with the appeals of the insurrectionists to the slaves, free negroes and whites of the Southern States. Last Saturday it contained five or six columns of letters from Henry C. Wright, addressed directly to Southern men, urging the right and the duty of a servile insurrection. It published also Lloyd Garrison's incendiary speech in Boston, which no other paper in the City—not even the *Tribune*—has ventured to reproduce.

It is gratifying to perceive that the *Herald's* services are fully appreciated by its employers, and that the Abolitionists omit no opportunity, when they can do it quietly and without exciting suspicion, to commend its zeal and direct public attention to the vigor and efficiency of its labors. Wendell Phillips takes care always to mention it in his speeches, Theodore Parker gives it an occasional puff, and Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, the special agent of Brown in this City, publishes cards every now and then, praising the fidelity with which all the outpourings of Abolitionism are regularly carried to the Southern public through the *Herald's* columns. It was through the *Herald* that Helper's book was first made notorious, and that page after page of its inflammatory appeals to the non-slaveholding whites of the South were for the first time put within the reach of the very persons for whom they were written. For two or three years Mr. Helper had been trying to bring his book to the knowledge of the Southern public. The *Tribune* had puffed it,—the Anti-Slavery journals had published extracts from it, and Republican members of Congress had indorsed it—but all in vain. *These organs did not reach the right quarter.* They had no access to the people of the Southern States. The book was intended to be incendiary. Its object was to set fire to a Southern magazine,—and none of these papers could carry it within gun-shot of its mark.

The *Herald* had peculiar advantages for just this service. It was admitted freely into the Southern States. It constituted an underground railroad, over which the Abolitionists could transport, into the very heart and citadel of the enemy, tons upon tons of bombs, and all the material of a servile war. And it has been doing this work for the last few weeks with a degree of success that must fairly astonish even the most sanguine of its Abolitionist allies and employers. They undoubtedly looked for some result—but they could not have anticipated so sudden and complete an achievement of their cherished aims. They have, after twenty years of steady effort, at last brought the country to the very verge of civil war; and they may justly claim that ten times more credit for this result is due to the *Herald* than to any of the other agencies and instrumentalities which have been employed in the service of Abolition insurrectionism.

The result in this case shows the tremendous power of a free Press. Simply because the *Herald* has access to the Southern mind—because it alone of all the newspapers of the

ectly free and untrammeled in the Southern States, and can publish column after column of Abolition incendiarism, for which any other journal would be excluded or burned—has it been able to plunge the whole Southern community into the condition of excitement and turmoil which now prevails. Give the Abolitionists, for six months, the same control of the *Herald* which they have had for the last six weeks, and it would not be possible for the united conservatism of both sections to save the country from a repetition, on an infinitely larger scale, of the worst horrors of the negro insurrection in St. Domingo.

A Distinction without a Difference.

The New-York *Tribune* takes Mr. Curry, of Alabama, to ask for an alleged misstatement of the "Anti-Slavery opinion of the North," and proceeds thereupon to set him right, in the manner and form following. Mr. Curry—(whose views derive importance from the fact that he is the only representative at Washington, on either side of the House, who has as yet addressed himself to the country in the language and with the temper of a statesman, on the great question of our sectional relations,)—Mr. Curry places the opponents of Slavery in the position of maintaining that "property in men is a crime; that the African is the equal of the white man, and that being a man, he is entitled to the privileges and immunities of other citizens." It strikes us that these words of Mr. Curry very aptly hit the truth in regard to Anti-Slavery opinion, not now and at the North alone, but wherever that opinion has taken firm and consistent shape, in any part of the Union, since the nation had an existence. Mr. Jefferson clearly thought "property in man a crime," or he would hardly have said that "he trembled for his country when he remembered that God was just;" and when we consider that Mr. Jefferson was himself a slaveholder, that he filled the highest offices in the land, and founded the party whose principles for half a century have ruled the current of our national destinies, it can hardly be thought extravagant to assume that the Northern Anti-Slavery opinion of to-day goes at least as far as the Anti-Slavery of the Sage of Monticello. Chancellor Livingston, whose remarkable declaration of faith on this subject we quoted a few days since, in commenting upon the heated fanaticisms of Mr. O'Conor's Pro-Slavery harangue, evidently believed that the African was the equal of the white man, and was entitled to the privileges and immunities of other citizens, or he would scarcely have advised the rejection of a bill abolishing Slavery in New-York, upon the specific ground that it refused to the African and his descendants the rights and immunities aforesaid, and threatened to maintain that race forever in a position of legalized degradation. And when we remember that Chancellor Livingston not only gave to Slavery and the South the vast expanse of Louisiana, but laid the corner-stones of the great political temple of the Democracy in this State and the Union, it can hardly be esteemed unreasonable for Mr. Curry to assume that the *Tribune* and the New-York Republicans of 1859 have not receded from the Chancellor's ground on the subject of human rights and their political guarantees. Nevertheless, the *Tribune* does disavow Mr. Curry's definition, and substitutes for it a fresh definition of its own, which it declares to be a "vastly more correct general statement of Anti-Slavery ideas," to wit: "That property in men is an oppression, a wrong, a blunder, which, like other wrongs and blunders, makes itself felt by those who commit it, as well as by those who are the objects of it; that the African is a man, and that, being a man, he is entitled to the common rights of humanity, to wit: the protection of the law for his person, his family relations, and the enjoyment of the fruits of his own ingenuity and industry, in the production and accumulation of property." To this statement the *Tribune* thinks the "great body of the Northern people would readily subscribe." Probably Mr. Curry will agree with the *Tribune* in thinking so, for the *Tribune's* "statement of Anti-Slavery doctrine" is as nearly identical with his own as a proposition put in fifty words can be with the same proposition put in five. What Mr. Curry defines clearly and concisely as a "crime," the *Tribune* develops, through a lumbering array of tautology, into "an oppression, a wrong, a blunder, which, like other wrongs and blunders, makes itself felt by those who commit it, as well as by those who are the objects of it." Or does the *Tribune* hold that oppressions and wrongs" are not crimes—or that it is not a quality of crimes to affect "those who commit them, as well as those who are the objects of them?"

When Mr. Curry avers that Anti-Slavery opinion demands for the African "the rights and immunities of citizenship," the *Tribune* replies that, on the contrary, Anti-Slavery opinion only seeks to secure him "the protection of the law for his person, his family relations, and the enjoyment of the fruits of his own ingenuity and industry in the production and accumulation of property." We should like to know by what process the *Tribune* proposes to secure to the African in America these good things, otherwise than by recognizing in his case the right of representation, as a control upon taxation? The *Tribune's* phraseology would warrant the notion that Africans are not to be protected in the enjoyment of merely inherited property, not the fruits of their own "ingenuity and industry;" but this, we take it, is a mere verbal lapse. In point of fact, we presume, the *Tribune* would not so strangely limit the proprietary rights and privileges of the African race. Certainly, the "Anti-Slavery opinion" of the North has never avowedly taken any such direction.

The *Tribune* discusses this whole question under the caption of "The Republican Position." How far the *Tribune* represents the "Republican" Party, and how far the "Anti-Slavery opinion" of the North, may be matter of doubt. It has claimed for itself by turns the right to speak as the organ of both. Whatever be the capacity in which it now utters its voice, then, it is perhaps worth while to know precisely what it means by its corrections of Mr. Curry's speech. Does it mean to say that property in men is *not* a "crime," and that the "African, being a man," is *not* "entitled to the privileges and immunities of other citizens?" Or does it mean to affirm more or less than these propositions in alleging that they misrepresent the Anti-Slavery North?

Miss Patti's Benefit.—The dull routine of holiday performances—for dull they are to all, save the most enthusiastic juveniles—will be relieved to-night by an event of gallant significance. Miss Adelina Patti, the little prima donna whom we call our own from pure covetousness, and not because she was born here—the trivial accident of nativity belonging, we believe, in her case, to Madrid—takes her first benefit at the Academy of Music. A just recognition of genius is one of the pleasant prerogatives of the sovereign people, and never has it been exercised so heartily as in the case of this lady. Her talents were acknowledged by the Press and the public long before the management of the Academy awoke to a consciousness of its good fortune in possessing such an *artiste*. This, perhaps, fortunate drowsiness was attended with the best results. It deterred Mr. Ullman from publishing a "card," and left him no opportunity for a managerial rhapsody on the subject of "inspiration." Hence the operatic antecedents of Miss Patti have been tolerably free from clamorous vulgarity. She has achieved the greatest success by the honest exercise of rare powers, and by the quick appreciation of an altogether too much abused public. The old, old libel, that no artist could succeed in New-York without the *prestige* of a European reputation has been exploded once more. When we can get, what they always manage to secure in Europe, plenty of voice and a fair share of youth, we are satisfied. The very best invariably contents us.

There cannot be a shadow of a doubt that Miss Patti has redeemed the present operatic season from utter failure. Something is due to her as a recognition of this fact, for the loss of an opera season would be very grievous to New-Yorkers. Something, too, will very willingly be done by the admirers of the lady who have watched her progress and proudly shared her triumphs, especially as it is more than hinted that Miss Patti will repair to Europe after the termination of the season, and, perhaps, leave us to darkness and to casual Sicilians for years to come. However this may be, there is an opportunity, to-night, of doing the "polite thing," for, next to her *début*, the first benefit of a prima-donna is unquestionably the most memorable event of her life. It is for her the first bloom of the plum; the first dewy Spring-fragrance of the roses of success.

Arrival of Senator Seward.

Senator Seward arrived in this City last evening on board the *Arago* from Havre, just in time to find himself welcomed by the metropolis of the great State which he represents, in a manner worthy of the City and of his own high station. The unanimous vote of the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council of New-York, tendering him the use of the City Hall for the reception of his friends, is a very just and creditable rebuke of the slanders which have been heaped upon this distinguished public man during the heat of the present political excitement. Of course it will be misunderstood and misinterpreted by those who are bent upon misunderstanding and misinterpreting everything which emanates from the conscious conservatism and high spirit of the Northern people.

But those who know New-York best will be the last to suspect the members of her City Government of anything approaching to a sympathy with the doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict" between the Northern and the Southern sections of the Union. In offering the hospitalities of the City to Senator Seward, precisely as they have been offered so many times before to Senators from the North, the South, the East and the West, the Aldermen and Councilmen of New-York simply put on record the decided indisposition of the whole community lightly to accept as true the grave charges of treason and sedition which have been so liberally lavished upon their highest Federal representative. The character of New-York herself is at stake in the character of her Senators, and whatever may be the possible tendency of Mr. Seward's doctrines, or of his language, the great constituency in whose name he speaks and acts at Washington, is not to be insulted with hasty imputations that it has chosen an abettor of arson, insurrection and murder to be the official incarnation of its sovereignty in the councils of the Union. This is a consideration which has been too much overlooked of late in the angry debate between sectional parties at the Capital, and to which the action of our municipal authorities has given a very just and timely prominence.

Excellent Advice.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* gives the French troops proceeding to China half a column of advice, emanating from a sanitary commission, which, though probably very creditable to them as medical men, does not evince much practical knowledge of campaigning. A good deal of it resembles the physician's advice to the pauper: to live high, drink old port, and take horseback exercise; and more of it is like the recruiting sergeant's warning to a candidate for enlistment in the cavalry, that he must not expect to be allowed to go fox-hunting on his troop horse *more* than twice a week—a privation to which the recruit, no doubt, readily reconciled himself. The *Moniteur* counsels the members of the Chinese expedition "never to remain in damp or wet clothes;" to wear in Summer "light clothing of soft wool, or linen, and to wash it when it is soaked with perspiration; "never to sleep on the bare ground," and "to put a plank under his feet, with a little straw on it, whenever he stands still;" "never to eat ducks;" "never to eat fruit too ripe," &c., &c.;—directions which would be invaluable, but for the circumstance that they can hardly ever be followed in active service. The advice, "always to stand on a plank with a little straw on it," is a splendid specimen of contempt for impossibilities.

The document reminds us strongly of a general order issued by Lieut.-Col. Hore, the commanding officer of a regiment of Edinburgh volunteers, in 1803, when the grand army was assembled at Boulogne, and an invasion was daily expected. "On halting for the night," said this great leader "the Lieutenant-Colonel earnestly recommends that no gentleman shall lie down to sleep while warm, or with wet feet, but however fatigued, always take time to cool gradually, and to put on his dry shoes and stockings. In case of being very wet, it is highly useful to rub the body and limbs with spirits, warm if possible, taking at the same time a mouthful, and NOT MORE, inwardly, diluted with warm water. Gentlemen will see the propriety of not taking too much money with them. One or two guineas at most, partly in silver, will be sufficient. As it is the first duty of a commanding officer to attend to the health of his men, the Lieutenant-Colonel assures the regiment that he will not permit a single gentleman, officer or private, to march out of Edinburgh on service, unless he is provided with a flannel under-dress."

Editorial Enterprise.—Our energetic contemporaries of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, yesterday vindicated the French talent for organization, by producing a complete and accurate translation of the President's Message in their earliest morning issue. The labor and ability involved in such a feat as this can be best estimated by the few of our readers who had the faith and courage to go through the original document, at their leisure, in the vernacular.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Massachusetts Legislature.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETO—A NEW BILL PASSED AND APPROVED—FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28—P. M.

Gov. Banks' veto message was on the ground that he believed the chapter in the bill relating to the militia, in which the word "white" was stricken out, to be unconstitutional. In this opinion he is sustained by the Supreme Court and by the Attorney-General.

The matter was discussed in the House at some length, and the veto sustained by a vote of 145 to 6.

A new chapter was then introduced on leave, and it being precisely the same as the other, except that the word "white" was restored, it passed the House with but one negative vote.

Under a suspension of the rules, the new bill was then sent to the Senate, where, after a debate, it was passed by a vote of 15 to 11.

The Governor signed the new bill, and the Legislature adjourned *sine die*.

Fires.

BREWERY BURNED AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Tuesday, Dec. 27.

The Washington-street Brewery, with five adjoining buildings, was burned this morning. The amount of the loss is about $8,000, and the insurance $1,800.

STORES DESTROYED AT PORTLAND.

Portland, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 28.

A fire on Market-square, in this place, this morning, destroyed four stores valued at $6,000.

GROCER'S WAREHOUSE AT DETROIT.

Detroit, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The building occupied by Miller & Judd, grocers, in Woodward-avenue, was burned last night. The loss on the building and goods amounts to $18,000, and was insured for $9,000.

European Steamers.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Sackville, N. B., Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The Newfoundland Mail steamer arrived at Halifax this afternoon, and was the vessel signalled at noon, and at first supposed to be the *Canada*.

There are yet no signs of the *Canada*, which is now fully due at Halifax, with Liverpool dates the 17th, and Queenstown of the 18th inst., or of the steam-troop ship *Himalaya*, also due there.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

Portland, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 28—11 P. M.

The steamship *North Briton* has not been signalled up to the present time. She brings Liverpool dates, *via* Queenstown, of the 15th inst.

SAILING OF THE AMERICA.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* sailed soon after noon to-day with twenty-seven passengers for Liverpool and fifteen for Halifax, and $5,000 in specie.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28—P. M.

The steamship *America* remained below waiting for dispatches from Washington until 6 o'clock this evening. The dispatches not arriving by the overland mail as expected, she then put to sea.

Additional from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Dates of the 19th have been received from Mexico. Miramon's Government had protested against Mr. McLane's treaty.

Miramon was at Guadalajara on the 8th. He has restored $400,000 of the $600,000 Marquez took from them, and has forwarded it to Tepic. Only $200,000 are missing.

Union Meeting at Troy.

Troy, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 28.

A large Union meeting is convened in this city this evening. Gen. John E. Wool presides, assisted by a number of the oldest and most respectable citizens as Vice-Presidents. W. A. Beach, of Troy, and H. J. Raymond, of New-York are the Speakers. Letters were read from Hon. Edward Everett, Millard Fillmore and Erastus Brooks.

Bank Defalcation at Boston.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The rumor current last week of a thirty-thousand dollar defalcation by a bank employe is now asserted to be true, and that influential and wealthy friends of the delinquent have suppressed the exposure.

Murder by a Jealous Husband.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

James Carroll was killed in East Boston last evening by James Daley, in a quarrel originating in a jealous suspicion that Carroll was too intimate with Daley's wife. Dyale is under arrest for murder.

Terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad have fixed upon Prime-street, in the southern part of this city, as the Delaware terminus of their road.

The Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The Board of Directors of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad met at the Lapierre House this afternoon, and appointed a Committee to confer with the Committee appointed by the New-York Bondholders. The two Committees are now in joint session.

Mutiny at Sea.

THE MUTINEERS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO NEW-YORK.

Capt. Young, of the bark *James Cook*, arrived yesterday, from Havana, makes the following report. The *James Cook* sailed from Havana Dec. 12, and on the 17th, while in sight of the Florida coast, and while standing at the wheel, he was surprised to hear the cry of "murder" from the second mate. A passenger named Geo. Williams took the wheel, saying there was bad work on the main deck. Upon proceeding there Capt. Young found the first and second officers fighting for their lives, with two seamen named J. Kelley and Thos. Sullivan. The captain succeeded in getting the mates into the cabin—the seamen making a number of attempts to knock him (Capt. Y.) down. He then got in himself, keeping the sailors outside. They made repeated efforts to obtain admission.

The captain proceeds: "I then told them that if they made another attempt to gain the cabin, I would fire on them. At that they both made a rush at me with their weapons, swearing they would have our lives. I fired one shot in the air, to show them that if they persisted I would most certainly fire the next shot at them. Finding they were determined to have our lives and take the vessel, I fired upon them, the shot taking effect in Sullivan's side. Kelly then dropped his weapon and went forward. After examining the wound and finding it not mortal, I dressed it and confined him and Kelly separate." Sullivan was sent ashore at Quarantine, and Kelly taken in charge by officers Mathew and Stack.

Academy of Music.

Verdi's opera of the "Sicilian Vespers" was played here last night, for the first time this season, and the tenth of its production in this country. It generally happens that, when the weather is bad and the attendance is meagre, the artists are in excellent voice and sing with more than their usual force. It was so last night, and the performance, although enjoyed by a limited number, was admirable. Verdi's work will undoubtedly maintain a prominent place in the repertoire of the Academy.

Miss Patti takes her benefit to-night—the first she has ever had on the operatic stage of this City. The attendance will, we hope, be a substantial compliment to the lady, and a full recognition of her merits as an artist. The "Somnambula" entire; an act from "Lucrezia" and an act from the "Traviata" will be given. This extraordinary bill embraces all the names of the artists now at the Academy. We are desired to say that there will be no *Matinée* on Saturday—the company leaving for Boston on the day.

South Carolina and the Charleston Convention.—For some two weeks previous to the adjournment of the late Legislature, we heard of the circulation of a card amongst the members of both Houses for the obtainment of signatures from those favorable to attaching South Carolina to the car of party in the self-constituted counsels, and upon the unequal terms of the National Convention at Charleston. The success of these efforts was, we learned, quite limited. How far our interpretation was correct can be gathered from the document published below, from the *South Carolinian*. Out of one hundred and sixty-nine members, this card embraces the names of thirty-seven gentlemen:

> The undersigned, on behalf of themselves and others, members of the Legislature, who deem it advisable that South Carolina should be represented in the Democratic Convention which is to assemble at Charleston, for the purpose of nominating suitable and acceptable candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, recommend to the people of the State who think with them, to meet in their respective Districts, at the Court-House, to appoint delegates to convene in Columbia, on the third Monday in April following, who will proceed to select two delegates from each Congressional District, and four from the State at large, to represent this State in said Convention.—*Charleston Mercury Dec. 23.*

Naval Intelligence.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER WYANDOTTE FIRED INTO AT CIENFUEGOS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRINIDAD DE CUBA, Dec. 17, 1859.

In my letter from Cienfuegos, I mentioned the arrival there of one of the coasting steamers, and some Africans late from the coast, and a story which was generally believed and currently reported at "the Club," that the Governor of this place (Trinidad) had purchased these negroes from a slaver; that the Governor-General at Havana had heard of it, and ordered him to Havana for an explanation. I find this last item untrue. The Governor left here for Havana in the steamer, by permission, to meet the new Governor, to invite and escort him here, where he intended to spend Christmas—this being the home of his wife's parents. We arrived here yesterday, to fix some part of our machinery, which is constantly getting out of order. We found a rumor here to the effect that this ship was detained at Cienfuegos, was in the possession of the authorities, &c., &c. This silly rumor was universally believed here—so much so, that Capt. SARTORI, of the steamer *Waterwitch*—who has just arrived this week from Key West—telegraphed to our Consul at Cienfuegos, asking for information. It is one of the strong means which the Spanish people have of keeping hold of Cuba, to spread lies depreciating the character of the people of the United States, that the Cubans may not look to the United States as to a friend under any circumstances whatever.

The case of this ship being fired into is this: Capt. STRONG engaged to be in Cienfuegos on the 12th inst., to take the Governor down the coast to St. Jago de Cuba. On the evening of the 11th, when off Cienfuegos, the Castel Angeles being in sight, he boarded an American hermaphrodite brig, (the *Naiad*, of New-York,) under double-reefed topsails, loaded with lumber, and onions, and potatoes. The captain of the brig said he expected to be detained off several days by the weather. We took him in tow, and passed the Castel Angeles about 9 o'clock—a bright moon-light night—when we were hailed, and after the answer, "This is the United States steamer *Wyandotte*," came the order to anchor. Just at this moment the bow of the ship was passing a point of land, and was so far round it that those of us who were forward did not hear the report of a musket that was fired from the shore; and the captain did not believe it when it was reported to him, but soon after another musket was reported as having been fired at the brig in tow, (it struck her inboard, near the wheel.) The channel was too narrow and intricate to turn the ship, so we proceeded to the city. Next day, the Governor acknowledged, in reply to a letter to him, that the fort had fired at the ship; that it was by regulation made for the safety of their port—"no vessel shall come in after sunset,"—and that the regulation would be enforced against a Spanish man-of-war under similar circumstances, but that no insult was intended, &c., &c. The affair has been reported to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, and instructions asked.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER PENSACOLA—DEPARTURE FOR NORFOLK.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. STEAMER "PENSACOLA, OFF NAVY-YARD,
WARRINGTON, Fla., Friday, Dec. 21, 1859.

We are "heaving anchor" for our voyage to Norfolk, Va., and in twenty-four hours hope to be a hundred miles, or more, on our course. The ship is "tight, staunch and strong," and one of the finest of the new steam sloops-of-war of first-class—really frigates—in our Navy. Notwithstanding we have a scant crew, and a new ship, we hope even at this unfavorable season to make a creditable passage to Norfolk. I beg to send you a correct list of our officers: *Captain*—JAS. GLYNN. *Lieutenants*—Egbert Thompson, James H. Rochelle, Edward E. Potter. *Purser*—Calvin C. Jackson. *Passed Assistant Surgeon*—Francis M. Gunnell. *Master*—Wm. E. Evans. *Captain's Clerk*—Thomas W. Boyle. *Purser's Clerk*—Wm. J. Bennett. *Passengers*—Master George F. Morrison, Third Assistant Engineer Henry X. Wright.

Most truly yours, C. C. J.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

THE STEAM SLOOP-OF-WAR NARRAGANSETT.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The steam sloop-of-war *Narragansett* has returned from her trial trip. She has been thoroughly tested by competent officers, who state that her performances were very unsatisfactory, and that her machinery is defective. Her greatest speed was seven and three-quarter knots an hour.

EXTENSIVE FRAUD UPON A RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Rochester *Union* states that the officers of the Great Western Railway in Canada have been engaged for some time past in trying to discover the authors of a game of fraud, which has been extensively practiced, to the pecuniary loss of the Company. This Company, like all the Western roads, sell coupon tickets through agents in all the Eastern cities. These tickets are furnished to the agents, numbered and charged to them. When sold they make returns to the general agency, and the tickets they have sold, when taken up from passengers, are returned also, punched, or canceled by the conductors. Some eight hundred tickets, valued at $5,000 every time they are used, were missed—did not come up from the conductors after the local agents had made returns upon them. This fact excited suspicion, and led to an investigation. What was done, and who did it, need not be stated, but suffice it to say that the fraud was traced to employes of the Company—Conductors being the chief men in the matter. These Conductors had an understanding with certain checkmen, who travel on the Central Road from this city to Suspension Bridge, that they should sell tickets from the Bridge to Detroit to such passengers as they might find in the cars who wanted them. Indeed, we believe these checkmen were authorized to sell tickets by the Company, but they did not always sell the tickets which they received from the office. They received tickets from the Conductors—which *they* took of passengers, and did not cancel by the punch—and resold them. It is impossible to tell how much has been realized by this fraud to the perpetrators. They may have sold the tickets ten times over, and received full fare every time. They never sold at reduced rates at all—this would have excited suspicion sooner.

[Advertisement.]

A PICTURE OF YOUR MIND.—If you would have your "mental measure" taken, by which you can know exactly what you are, your capabilities, your virtues, and your faults, go to Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, and have your character written out in full. It would be the best thing to which you can treat yourself or friends during the Holidays.

[Advertisement.]

The scenes in "Elfrida, the Red Rover's Daughter," are laid both on sea and land, and the proprietors of the New-York *Mercury* anticipate for it a popularity never heretofore achieved by any story of metropolitan life published in this country. The illustrations by DARLEY will stamp indelibly upon the minds of all who read the tale its most startling incidents; and the publishers feel assured that as a triumph of literary genius, embellished with rare gems of pictorial art, "Elfrida, the Red Rover's Daughter," will be the great event of the year in the department of literature to which it belongs. "Elfrida, the Red Rover's Daughter," (a companion to the "Mysteries and Miseries of New-York,") by NED BUNTLINE, is now ready in the New-York *Mercury* for Jan. 7, 1860. The *Mercury* is the largest, cheapest and best of the family papers. Order your newspaper carrier to leave it regularly at your house.

[Advertisement.]

PURE BOTTLED BRANDY AND WINES, FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

Persons who use wines and liquors for the holydays should give the preference to those bottled by me.

They are warranted pure and the best quality.

For sale by all druggists and grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street,
Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Until recently everybody was compelled to use poisonous, pile-producing paper in the water-closet. GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER is now universally used. It is a great comfort, and the medication (harmless to the healthy) cures and prevents piles. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents.

For sale by all Druggists, and at the dépôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX! KNOX! KNOX!—His recently-issued work on the Holidays is producing an immense sensation. "What," asks the reader, "has KNOX turned author?" Don't be too fast—his work is one of art that speaks for itself—although we believe in times past KNOX did try his hand at authorship, and issued the completest history of the hat every published. His store is on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, as everybody knows.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. Irregularities and diseases of woman, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The raw, biting winds, have an unpleasant effect on the skin and complexion. Ladies will find this salve an admirable cosmetic. It eradicates pimples and blotches, preserves the smoothness of the skin, and is equally efficacious for chapped hands and cracked lips.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SCARLET FEVER, WHOOPING COUGH, MEASLES, &C.

Superior to all others are known to be BRANDRETH'S Pills, which simply and without any, the least danger, remove those matters from the bowels and circulation which occasion or sustain disease. Colds, coughs, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough and influenza are cured at once by a few doses.

If three or four pills do not relieve pain of the bowels, which is generally produced at this season by cold, take three more; and if this does not remove the pain take three or four more. There is no danger in taking the pills. Calomel and jalap are a thousand times more harsh than Brandreth's pills, which are mild but effectual, taking hold of nothing but impure humors. Be not afraid of them if you are sick. No dose will hurt that is required to operate.

Hear what Mrs. Burroughs, of No. 140 Adams-street, Brooklyn, states, Dec. 20, 1859:

"I have used no other medicine than Brandreth's pills for the last twenty years. I have administered them with invariable success in typhus and scarlet fevers, smallpox, whooping cough, measles, worms, to ladies previous to, and immediately after, confinement. With a box or two of Brandreth's pills in the house, happen what may, I would not care whether the doctor lives next door or twenty miles off."

READ WHAT A SINGLE DOSE DID.

Mr. James Stillman, editor and proprietor of the Westchester County *Journal*, says, Dec. 13, 1859:

"About two years ago I ruptured myself, and have worn a truss ever since. In the beginning of the last month I was taken with a slight pain in the upper orifice of the rupture. The pain gradually increased, till on the third day I could not stand at all, nor could I find any position in bed to give me the least ease. The symptoms were altogether those of strangulated hernia. I thought your pills might afford me some little relief, and took three of the Vegetable Universals. They operated in about four hours. Immediately after which all pain ceased, and I have been able ever since to attend to my business without the slightest interruption.

YELLOW FEVER CURED.

How many lives could be saved were BRANDRETH'S Pills adopted in this frightful malady! This great medicine mildly but surely removes all poisons from the human system. Those who desire to carry with them a life insurance should not fail to procure a box. The colds, headaches, and bowel affections at this season, are immediately cured by this innocent vegetable remedy. A Captain of the army of Spain says: "This 25th December, 1859. I was attacked with yellow fever at Havana on the 6th January, 1856, accompanied with a most terrible pain of the head and back; I had one box of BRANDRETH'S Pills in my possession, which I used in doses of seven pills each day, and, when the box was finished, I found myself entirely recovered. Signed, ABALDO SEGUNDO ANGEL PASARON, of Havana, Cuba, now staying at No. 550 Houston-street, New-York, European Hotel.

Sold at the principal office, No. 294 Canal-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—Skates to suit everybody, from 50 cents to $25. Also, books on the art, skate bags, shinny sticks, &c., &c. A lot of fine English skates just received.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

A MOST ACCEPTABLE

PRESENT.

ONE OF

GROVER & BAKER'S

FAMILY

Sewing Machines.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A Large and Extensive Stock of Fashionable Fall and Winter clothing, amounting to $150,000, must be sold before the 15th day of January next. All manufactured within the last two months.

The Custom-room contains seasonable goods in the greatest variety, and the best artists in the City are engaged here.

Over 500 Robes de Chambre, of exquisite taste and style; also, Furnishing Goods of every description.

Particular attention is given to the Children's Department. Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves.

Great inducements will be offered to persons wishing to buy articles in the above line, as this entire stock will be sold for cost, or even less, sooner than to carry it over—saving fully 25 per cent. to the purchaser.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

New-York

KEROSENE OIL.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Dépôt of Company,

No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINE.

"A swift-fingered sister of Love and Charity."

An appropriate holiday present to a Wife, Mother, Daughter, Sister, Pastor or friend.

Office No. 505 Broadway,
New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Grover and Baker
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

Invite the attention of tailors, vest and corset makers, and others who may prefer the "lock stitch" seam to their

FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,

With recent valuable improvements.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

For New-Year's Tables, 1860.

Silver-plated coffee urns, oyster-tureens, wine-stands, cake-baskets, pitchers, goblets, ladles, forks, &c., at the LOWEST FIGURES. Remember the address,

22 John-st., (between Nassau-st. and Broadway) N. Y.
W. S. MURRAY.

Taylor's Saloon,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.
NEW-YEAR'S.

JOHN TAYLOR is now prepared to receive orders for all the refreshments used on New-Year's tables, such as boned turkeys, game patties, dishes of game, jellied tongues and hams, plain and ornamented jellies, pickled oysters ornamental plum, pound, citron and almond cakes, and small cakes of every variety and style. Also, ornaments for the table of Nougat oranges, gum paste, sugar, or pyramids of maccaroni. All of which will be of the first quality, and manufactured on the premises, under the personal supervision of the proprietor.

Confectionery for New Year's,
AT WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway.

Every variety of Ornamental Cakes, Confectionery, French Mottoes, Torpedoes, Jellies, &c. Also, Boned Turkeys and Game, Pickled Oysters and Meats, and all seasonable articles for New-Year's tables. Orders for all kinds of Refreshments promptly attended to.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No 308 BROADWAY.

Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.

Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

"No meal complete without it."—
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Wholesale Agents.

Holiday Presents.
$5.—AGENTS WANTED, NO. 411 BROAWAY.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY $100
$5 SELLS MACHINES AT FROM $5 TO $100.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

The Winter
DRESS HAT
is now ready.
LEARY & CO., Astor House.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.
ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS. HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTIN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style, at WHITE'S, No. 216 BROADWAY.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Gents' Furnishing Goods for the Holidays.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale a large and varied selection of Gents' Scarfs, Scarf-Ties, Cravats, Dress Robes, &c., of the latest importations and chaste patterns, for Holiday wear. An assortment of Alexandre's and Courvoisier's single and double stitched Kid Gloves always on hand. Shirts ready made and to order from measure.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Furs—Ladies' and Misses' Fancy Furs, at HARRIS & R[illegible]SSAK'S,
Nos. 278 Bowery, 326 Grand-st., and 231 8th-av.,
All qualities. All prices. Every article warranted.
The most appropriate for a NEW-YEAR'S GIFT is A SET OF FURS.

Central Park Skating Pond.
EXTRA FINISHED FANCY SKATES,
For Ladies' and gentlemen's wear,
At B. J. HART & BRO.'S, No 297 Broadway.

Holiday Presents for Boys.
SMALL-SIZE REVOLVER POCKET PISTOLS,
Neatly finished, suitable for YOUNG MEN and BOYS,
at B J. HART & BRO.'S, No. 297 Broadway.

Throat Affections.

From Rev. E. Rowley, A. M., President Athens College, Athens, Tenn.: "I have found great benefit from the use of Brown's Bronchial Troches, before and after preaching, as they prevent hoarseness, to which I am very subject. I think, from their past effect, they will be of permanent advantage to me. Several clergymen of my acquaintance to whom I have given the Troches, have been benefited by them." Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cards for New-Year's Calls.—All the new styles elegantly engraved at EVERDELL'S old establishment, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. Order early. Also, French and English note paper in great variety.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Mr Bleecker's Adjourned Sale of 547 Lots, (the Dyckman farm,) which has attracted so much attention, will positively take place on THURSDAY, Dec 29, at the Merchant's' Exchange. Maps of same may be had at No. 7 Pine-st.

BIRTHS.

BROWN.—At the Elmira Water Cure, Elmira, N. Y., on Monday Dec. 26, Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN, wife of Mr. W. Brown, of Goshen, N. Y., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

BENJAMIN—SECOR.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 26, in the 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Mr. Van Nest, assisted by Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. GABRIEL P. BENJAMIN to Miss JOSEPHINE SECOR.

HALSEY—NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 25, by Rev. S. A. Baker, VIRGINIA BRECKENRIDGE, daughter of Robert H. Nichols, Esq., late U. S. N., all of Brooklyn, and JONATHAN OSBORN HALSEY, of New York.

RENNIE—FANNING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Lewis, JOHN J. RENNIE, of New-York, to Miss FANNIE IDA, only daughter of the late Dr. D. O. Fanning, of this City.

PURCELL—BEACHAM.—At Yorkville, on Monday, Dec. 26, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by her uncle, Rev. Wm. Beacham, of Rome, WILLIAM J. PURCELL, Esq., C. E., to MARY TERESA, eldest daughter of the late Jos. Beacham, Esq., of Rome, and niece of the late Right Rev. William Quarter, first Bishop of Chicago.

BRUEN—SANDERS.—At Newark, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, by Rev. Dr. Craven, at the residence of the bride's father, GEORGE A. BRUEN to ANNA, daughter of S. B. Sanders, Esq., all of Newark, N. J.

KATTE—JACK.—At Greensburgh, Penn., on Tuesday, Dec 20, at Christ Church, by Rev. Theo. B. Lyman, D. D., assisted by Rev. John Cromlish, the Rector, WALTER KATTE, Civil Engineer, and MARGARET, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Judge Wm. Jack, of Westmoreland County, Penn.

DIED.

TARGEE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, Mrs. HANNAH TARGEE, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edwin F. Corey, No. 21 Rutgers-st., on this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Providence, Fall River and Lynn papers please copy.

BELL.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, Mrs. MARGARET BELL, widow of James Bell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Wm. G. Bell, No. 375 Grand st., at 1½ o'clock to-day (Thursday.) Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

FROST.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, FRANK STANLY FROST, aged 4 years and 3 months, youngest child of William P. and Mary E. Frost.

Funeral services on Friday, Dec. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 273 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

TURELL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, LOUISA M. TURELL, wife of William Turell.

Funeral from St. Thomas' Church, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

HIGENBOTTOM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 6 o'clock P. M., DANIEL L., eldest son of Samuel B. and Maria L. Higenbottom, aged 5 years, 6 months and 24 days.

Funeral will take place from their residence, corner of Atlantic and Washington avs., Brooklyn, W. D., on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends will attend without further invitation.

GARRISON.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, WILLIAM HENRY GARRISON, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral in the Dutch Reformed Church, at Yonkers, on Thursday, Dec. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

NEVIUS.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, Hon. JAMES S. NEVIUS, formerly Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, in the 64th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

VAN BERGEN.—At Coxsackie, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, ANTHONY VAN BERGEN, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Thursday, Dec. 29 at 2 o'clock P. M.

GILROY.—At Yonkers, on Monday, Dec. 12 W. P. M. GILROY, youngest son of the late George Gilroy, deceased.

PECK.—At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday evening. Dec. 27, AGNES, wife of Isaac Peck, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Flushing, on Friday next, Dec. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M. The steamer *Enoch Dean* leaves Fulton Market slip at 10½ o'clock A. M.; returning cars leave Flushing at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOGAN.—In the City of Troy, N. Y., JOSEPH HOGAN, a native of Kilconnan, Kings County, Ireland, aged 56 years.

BULLOCH.—At St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, Dec. 19, after a brief but severe illness, N. W. JONES BULLOCH, lately a resident of Brooklyn, aged 54 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 671, Dec. 28, 1859.

50, 45, 13, 69, 54, 75, 46, 35, 10, 36, 41, 7, 34.

Class No. 671, Dec. 28, 1859.

9, 18, 71, 64, 54, 8, 36, 77, 49, 30, 11, 66, 35.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 28, 1859.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
CARBUNCLE, CAMEO, BLOOD STONE, ENAMELED, ETRUSCAN, GARNET, PEARL, DIAMOND, CORAL, AGATE, HAIR, CORNELIAN, ONYX,
And all other kinds.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS,
NEW PATTERNS.
ETRUSCAN, CURB, WARSAW, CHASED AND PLAIN BELCHER, ADELAIDE, CABLE,
And all other styles.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
CORAL EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
FLORENTINE AND ROMAN MOSAIC SETS.
ALL GOLD EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' GOLD BAND BRACELETS,
Engraved and Plain, New and Beautiful Styles.
Also, ROLLER CHAIN BRACELETS Rich Patterns.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Manufacturer and Importer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

FOR JOHN G. WHITTIER'S
NEW-YEAR'S POEM
ON
THE PREACHER,
See THE INDEPENDENT,
Published this morning.

WHAT SHALL I BUY FOR A PRESENT?
Is the anxious inquiry at this season of the year.
We beg to suggest a patriotic answer:
AN AMERICAN WATCH,
Which may be found at retail with
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 BROADWAY,
And at wholesale of ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents of the Company, No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS
Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY—IMPORTED.—We invite attention to our assortment of Fine Imported Jewelry, comprising etruscan, enamel, garnet, coral and mourning. All the newest and most desirable patterns selected abroad.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 527 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

SIMON'S PALMIN, PALMIN, PALMIN,
For Preserving and Beautifying the
HAIR.
This unequaled article for the hair is composed solely of vegetable oils, of which
PALM OIL
is the principal ingredient.
Simon's Palmin creates the growth of the Hair.
Simon's Palmin prevents the hair from falling out.
Simon's Palmin removes dandruff and scurf.
Simon's Palmin invigorates the roots of the hair.
Simon's Palmin soothes and cools the scalp.
Simon's Palmin bestows a richness and luxuriance of growth.
Manufactured at No. 35 Maiden-lane, up stairs. For sale by all druggists. J. P. L. SIMON.

A NEW REVOLVING STEREOSCOPE,
Patented in America by the London Stereoscopic Company, Dec. 20, 1859.
FOR CONTAINING
ANY NUMBER OF VIEWS,
FROM
FIFTY TO THREE HUNDRED;
Glass or paper.

WALNUT, double lenses, shaded	$15 00
MAHOGANY, double lenses, shaded	18 00
ROSEWOOD, double lenses, shaded	20 00

A liberal discount on all goods supplied to the trade.
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
NO. 504 BROADWAY, (up stairs.)

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
Opposite the City Hall,
Importers and Manufacturers of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
by the most celebrated makers of
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GENEVA.
Strangers and the public are respectfully invited to inspect their large stock of
DIAMOND AND OTHER FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FANCY GOODS, &c.,
AT PRICES VERY LOW.

405	HOLIDAY PRESENTS.	405
BROADWAY Up stairs.	FINE LONDON WATCHES FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, or for POCKET TIME PIECES.	BROADWAY. Up stairs.
405 BROADWAY. Up stairs.	DIAMOND JEWELRY, LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, SOLID GOLD JEWELRY,	405 BROADWAY, Up stairs.
405 BROADWAY, Up stairs.	AT FACTORY PRICES, 25 PER CENT. LOWER THAN RETAIL STORE PRICES. D. C. PEACOCK, London,	405 BROADWAY. Up stairs.
405 BROADWAY Up stairs.	represented by DAVID RAIT, NO. 405 BROADWAY.	405 BROADWAY, Up stairs.

JELLIES
FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
Refined
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A Prime Article, Very Extensively Used for
CALVES-FOOT JELLY.
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES, AND FOR JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for FAMILY USE, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN THE
FINE ARTS.
Stock to be closed out immediately.
THE IMMENSE STOCK OF ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c., late of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York,
WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, affording AN OPPORTUNITY NEVER BEFORE MET WITH to supply at almost NOMINAL PRICES articles now recognised as a necessity in every family of taste.
S. T. WILLIAMS, Successor.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
(Forty years established at No. 28 Bowery,)
A SPLENDID assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.
All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented. Sole AGENT for LOUIS RICHARD'S EXTRA FINE RUBY JEWELED LEVERS, a very desirable WATCH for those whose business require PERFECT TIME. A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery.

MANY & LEWIS,
No. 569 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,
And FANCY GOODS
For the Holidays
At Very Low Prices.

A PRESENT FOR YOUR WIFE.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR DAUGHTER.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR SISTER.
A Present sure to Please
any Lady Friend, is one of the
WILCOX AND GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES,
PRICE $30 TO $50.
DEPOT NO. 508 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CANTRELL'S
WINTER BOOTS FOR CHILDREN.

CANTRELL'S
WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES FOR THE YOUNG.

CANTRELL'S
LADIES' WINTER BOOTS.

CANTRELL'S
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

CANTRELL'S
THICK-SOLED BOOTS.

CANTRELL'S
HOLIDAY SLIPPERS FOR PRESENTS.

CANTRELL'S
GAITERS, Twelve and Fourteen Shillings.

CANTRELL'S
VICTORIA BALMORAL BOOTS.

CANTRELL'S
GENTLEMEN'S PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.

CANTRELL'S
GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALFSKIN BOOTS.

CANTRELL'S
GENTLEMEN'S PROMENADE BOOTS.

CANTRELL'S
STORE, NO. 813 BROADWAY.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The Adams Express Company have made such arrangements that
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
sent through their Express will receive extra care and prompt delivery at destination.
All parcels should be carefully packed, and plainly marked with full address, including (if possible) the name of street and number of dwelling.
When delivery is desired on a particular date, it should be noted on the package.
Expresses leave our office daily, as follows, for the South and West:
9 A. M. and 11 A. M.; 1, 4, 5 and 5½ P. M.
Inland Expresses for all parts of Connecticut and Massachusetts close at 6½ and 11½ A. M., and 2½ and 3½ P. M.
For further information, please apply to JOHN HOEY at our office, No. 59 Broadway, or at the branch office, No. 287 Canal-st. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, New-York.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE.
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RICHLY SILVER-PLATED WARE.
USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY BRIDAL GIFTS.
RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Coffee and Tea Urns from $4 to $8	Casters from $3 to $18
Tea Sets from 7 to 40	Cake Baskets 4 to 8
Salvers 4 to 50	Pitchers 5 to 15

Also, Children's Cups in great variety, Forks, Spoons, Tête-à-Tête Sets, Butter Dishes, Breakfast Casters, &c.

HOLIDAY PRESENT.
SOMETHING USEFUL, ORNAMENTAL, AND OFTEN WANTED.
Always kindly remembered for its Good Offices.
A COMPLETE CASE OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
With Manual of Directions for Family use.
It costs but $4 or $5, and will be a source of relief and comfort for years. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, and by dealers.

STICK TO IT,
As STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance.
Dépôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.
The fact that large numbers of the purchasers of tickets to the Merry Christmas entertainment given by Plymouth Sabbath School, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, were prevented from even entering the house by the throng of those who had no tickets, and who could not be restrained from crowding through the doors, has induced the officers of the school to arrange for a repetition of the entertainment.
This entertainment consists of a dozen or more tableaux illustrative of Scriptural subjects, among which are The Finding of Moses; Samuel before Eli; David playing before Saul; The Shepherds on the Lawn and Paul before Agrippa, and an equal number of instructively moral and amusing tableaux, such as The Match Girl; Seasonable Visitors; Washington's Dream; The Five Senses, and Santa Claus' Visit; interspersed with recitations and singing of a Christmas Carol, and other appropriate music.
Tickets for adults 25 cents; for children 10 cents. To be had only at Matthew's piano store, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, until Thursday evening. The proceeds will be added to the Sabbath School Home Missionary Fund.
Doors open at 5½ o'clock; entertainments to commence at 6 o'clock.
☞ Tickets purchased for Monday evening will be good on this occasion, and those who hold them will be admitted at any time after 5 o'clock—half an hour before the doors are opened to the public.

THE INDEPENDENT.
Circulation larger than any other Presbyterian or Congregational paper in the world.
☞ An increase of nearly 5,000 in three months ☜
☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE ☜
The INDEPENDENT has now a corps of writers superior, it is believed, to that of any other religious journal. No pains or expense will be spared to make it worthy of a place in every Christian family.
The great and agitating questions of the day will, as heretofore, be discussed plainly and boldly, with a desire to influence public sentiment in behalf of the poor and oppressed, the uneducated and the uncared for, at home and abroad.
Thankful for the efforts of friends to extend our circulation, we would, at this crisis in the history of the nation, urge a continuance of their kind favors.
See contents of this week's number as follows:
A SPLENDID NEW-YEAR'S POEM,
By
JOHN G. WHITTIER.
SUBJECT:
THE PREACHER.
Being a graphic poetic description of Whitfield.
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE
Contributes another fresh and sparkling
LETTER FROM ITALY.
A SERMON,
BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
EDITORIALS.
HON. JAMES BROOKS.
AN IRISH ESTIMATE OF RELIGION IN AMERICA.
ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.
THE CASE OF DR. POMEROY.
THE PATRIOTISM OF PRAYER.
THE POWER OF FIRMNESS.
MISCELLANEOUS.
AN IRISHMAN'S SUFFERINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
LETTERS FROM OUR WASHINGTON, GERMAN AND ITALIAN CORRESPONDENTS.
A VOICE FROM MISSOURI.
A collection of facts received through the INDEPENDENT'S Southern correspondents, showing the character of the excitement now prevailing in the slaveholding States. Among these incidents are the following:
THE REIGN OF TERROR.
"A NINE YEARS' RESIDENT DRIVEN FROM ALABAMA."
"TWO HEADS HALF SHAVEN."
"SIX SALESMEN SENT BACK TO NEW-YORK."
"HOW TWO ORGAN-GRINDERS WERE TARRED AND FEATHERED."
"A HOME-SPUN PARTY."
"THE INDEPENTENT OUTLAWED."
"TWO YOUNG LADIES DRIVEN OUT OF RICHMOND."
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.
FAMILY READING.
THE THREE WORDS OF FAITH.
READING THE BIBLE.
CHRISTMAS, NORTH AND SOUTH.
CHILDREN GIVEN AWAY TO JESUS.
NEGLECTED CHILDREN.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MISCELLANY.
Terms: By mail, two dollars a year; by carrier, two dollars and a-half, payable in advance.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., N. Y.
For sale by all news-agents.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE
OF
GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
AT A
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.,
Having received large consignments of Goods from Europe, for sale on MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT, and having themselves an unusually heavy and choice stock of Goods on hand, have, in view of the approaching close of the business season, determined *to make a large reduction in their prices,*
FROM THIS TIME UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT, to insure a large demand, and thus enable them to materially reduce their stock before the close of the year.
In consequence of the reduced standard of AUSTRIAN CURRENCY, they are enabled to offer their BOHEMIAN AND GERMAN GOODS, PURCHASED AT THE LATE FAIR AT LEIPSIC, AT UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES.
The following are a sample of their reduced prices:
COMPLETE WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER, DESSERT AND TEA SERVICES, WITH A COMPLETE SERVICE OF RICH CUT AND ENGRAVED BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE FOR 12 PERSONS, COMPRISING DECANTERS, GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, WINES HOCKS, CELERIES, CENTRE BOWLS, PRESERVE DISHES, &c., &c.,
FOR SEVENTY DOLLARS,
which we assert to be the cheapest sets ever sold in this country.
RICH DECORATED DINING SERVICES, at $80, $115 and $125, and upward.
HEAVY SILVER-PLATED CASTERS, at $5, $7 and $10, and SHEFFIELD QUALITY at $15 and $20.
FINE PLATED TEA SETS, 6 pieces, at $25 and $30, and of EXQUISITE STYLE AND FINISH, at $35.
SETS OF CUTLERY, 29 pieces, with IVORY HANDLES, in MOROCCO CASES, at $21 75 and $24 25.
REAL BOHEMIAN COLORED and ENGRAVED WINE BOTTLES, at $1 50 per pair.
RICH CUT and ENGRAVED DECANTERS, $5 per pair, and CUT BOHEMIAN GOBLETS, $4 per dozen, &c., &c., &c.
We ask the public to examine our goods and prices, and see that *the reduction of prices is genuine.*
Prices are marked in plain figures, from which
NO DEVIATION CAN BE MADE.

FURNITURE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE,
WAREROOMS, Nos. 333 and 335 FOURTH-ST.,
(northwest corner of Broadway.)
JOHN MEEKS,
(Of the old firm of J. & J. W. Meeks,)
Invites the attention of purchasers to the largest and most elegant assortment of cabinet furniture to be found in the City, suitable for
PARLORS, DINING-ROOMS, LIBRARIES, &c.,
Made from selected and well-seasoned wood, in the latest and most approved styles,
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
The well-known reputation of the late firm for making
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
will be fully sustained.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES
At bargains. The subscriber has received two invoices of Ladies' Gold WATCHES, with orders to sell them for cash at extremely low prices, and he is now selling them at full TWENTY-FIVE per cent. less than the usual retail prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

ANOTHER NEW PICTURE
FOR THE STEREOSCOPE.
STEREOSCOPIC ILLUSION.
"Now you see it—now you don't."
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC CO.,
No. 534 Broadway.

A SPLENDID NEW POEM
BY
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
THE QUAKER POET,
will appear in this week's number of
THE INDEPENDENT,
PUBLISHED ON THURSDAY MORNING.

A TRAVELING COMPANION.—If the lady reader is about traveling, or wishes to make a most acceptable gift to a friend about doing so—if she proposes visiting a watering-place, or would like "something nice to have in the country," let her try one of BURNETT'S Toilet Companions, containing a bottle of his *Cocoaine*, which dresses the hair perfectly, without *greasing*, drying, or stiffening it—a *flacon of Florimel*, one drop of which perfumes the handkerchief deliciously—one of *Kalliston*, the best cosmetic in the world, and one of the *Oriental Tooth Wash*. These preparations are not only of approved usefulness, and all that they profess to be, but also remarkable for a delicacy of perfume and healthy purity, very seldom met with in articles which are sold at such moderate prices.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A NEAT three story brown-stone front house, No. 118 West 48th-st. The house is comfortable and in good condition. The furniture is in every respect complete, and suitable to the house. A lease of two years from next May will be given if required. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH.—A medium-sized house in a good neighborhood, not below 24th-st. nor above 32d-st., between 4th-av. and 9th-av. The house must be well built and finished, and the price moderate. If an object, all cash will be paid down. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

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THE PIONEER GIFT BOOK-STORE.
D. W. EVANS & CO., NO. 677 BROADWAY.
A GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK, WORTH FROM 50 CENTS TO $100.
TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE
Of this fact, that we sell Books at the Regular Rates, and in all cases as low as can be purchased elsewhere; aside from which, an elegant gift accompanies each purchase at the time of sale.
WE INVITE EXAMINATION
Before purchasing, that all may satisfy themselves of the liberality of our mode of business.
A HOLIDAY CATALOGUE
Is ready, for gratuitous distribution, in 16mo form, published expressly for Holiday Trade, containing full descriptions of every work of elegance and art, and of all the popular juvenile works, for youth and children.
The following is a partial list of Standard Authors whose works we keep constantly on hand, in every variety and style of binding:
WASHINGTON IRVING,
BAYARD TAYLOR,
GEORGE BANCROFT,
J. LATHROP MOTLEY,
FRANK B. GOODRICH,
S. G. GOODRICH,
RUFUS W. GRISWOLD,
EDGAR ALLAN POE,
WM. CULLEN BRYANT,
FITZGREEN HALLECK,
JOHN S. C. ABBOTT,
BISHOP HEBER,
JOHN S. HART,
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COWPER,
FIELDING,
LIVINGSTONE,
DICKENS,
ADDISON,
SWIFT,
HUNT,
KIRKE WHITE,
MOORE,
LAMB,
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MAGNIFICENT
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THE FAVORITE POETS,
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IN EVERY DESIRABLE STYLE.
☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞
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VARIETIES AND STYLES OF ALBUMS.
☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞
ANNUALS
FOR
1860,
in all styles of binding, with and without illustrations, and all sizes, adapted to young and old, comprising
☞ 330 ☜
VARIETIES.
☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞
ONE THOUSAND
VARIETIES
OF
JUVENILE WORKS,
Comprising the productions of all the favorite writers for childhood and youth, the most prominent of whom are
JOHN S. C. ABBOTT,
JACOB ABBOTT,
S. G. GOODRICH,
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PERCY ST. JOHN,
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HEWITT,
KINGSTON,
CECIL,
WOODWORTH,
DRAPER,
BANVARD,
BUTLER,
CHILD,
LESDIE,
SEDGWICK,
WARNER,
MANSERS.
Those who intend purchasing for New-Year's, should make their calls as early as possible, in order to make good selections, as the crowds constantly increase till after the Holidays.
REMEMBER,
That in purchasing of us all books are sold at the regular rates, aside from which, without extra charge, an elegant present accompanies every purchase at the time of sale, often giving an hundred fold for the original investment.
Catalogues gratis on application, or mailed, free of charge, to any address.
Persons residing at a distance from the City may rely on having their orders filled faithfully and as impartially as at the store in New-York.
A GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK,
WORTH FROM 50 CENTS TO $100,
DELIVERED AT THE TIME OF SALE
A NEW-YEAR'S GIFT
TO ALL
who purchase of
D. W. EVANS & CO.,
Publishers and Gift Booksellers,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York.

THE FINEST INVOICES
OF
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
EVER LANDED AT THIS PORT
have just been brought by the *Bremen* and *Vanderbilt*, the *America*, the *Asia* and the *City of Washington*,
TO
E. ANTHONY, No. 308 Broadway.
Portrait of the Empress Eugenie, finely colored.
The Empress and Prince, finely colored.
The Emperor, finely colored.
Also, the following,
ALL BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED.
THE APARTMENTS OF THE EMPRESS.
Le Cabinet a la Toilette,
Le Salle de Bain,
Le Chambre a Bouche,
La Salon de Reception,
and all the Saloons of the Tuileries, Versailles, St. Cloud, Fontainebleau, Compiegne.
Interiors of the Churches and Cathedrals of Rome, &c.
Exteriors of Palaces and Cathedrals of Rome, Naples, &c.
Vesuvius in Eruption, &c., &c., &c.
Also, Braun's incomparable Swiss Views, a choice selection.
Normandie, a choice selection.
Italy, a choice selection.
Spain, a choice selection.
Holland, a choice selection.
Pyrenees, a choice selection.
Banks of the Loire, a choice selection.
The Rhine, a choice selection
Pompeii and Naples, a choice selection.
Egypt and Athens.
Groups in great variety—all selected subjects.
Flowers, &c., &c.
New Marriage Scenes, exquisitely gotten up.
English Lakes and Abbeys.
Scotch Lakes and Abbeys.
Irish Lakes and Abbeys.
Fine Statuary.
The whole ordered from samples, (except such as are entire novelties,) and, therefore are an exceedingly choice collection. They are the cream of the markets of Paris and London.
A splendid assortment of pictures on glass.
E. ANTHONY,
No. 308 Broadway.

GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MAKERS
Always on hand at
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On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.

Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine-st., room No. 9; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 133 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.
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VENDUE OF REAL ESTATE—AT COLT'S Neck, Monmouth County, N. J., by Commissioners, at the hotel late Samuel Laird's, at Colt's Neck, on TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1860. Said hotel property is one of the best stands in the county, and a few acres with it; a farm of 50 acres adjoining the hotel; a house and lot near Colt's Neck; a farm of 147 acres near Colt's Neck; several tracts of woodland. Sale peremptory. Information given by JOSEPH T. LAIRD, ROBERT LAIRD, Colt's Neck, or BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

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HAMILTON & RYER, Builders.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE — A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone, front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND lot northeast corner of 30th-st and Lexington-av.; lot 22 feet by 100 feet; house 22 feet by 60 feet, three stories and basement, with modern improvements. Apply to B. L. GUION, from 8 to 10 A. M., or 3 to 5 P. M., at the Corn-Exchange Mills, foot of East 24th-st.

A GENTLEMAN OWNING A NEAT PLEASANT country seat, also a farm on Long Island, within a short distance of Brooklyn, on the Long Island Railroad, large variety of fruit, good buildings and land, will sell cheap for cash. Inquire of B. M. FOWLER, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 3.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—A FOUR years' lease of a first-class store, situated near Spring-st. Premises consist of first story, basement and sub-cellar, 25x100 feet. Inquire of
CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

HOTEL TO LET,
AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.
The Champlin House, with about 40 acres of land, bordering on Lake Winginghoppog, which is well stocked with trout; 43 miles from New-York by railroad, with two trains daily. The location has full view of the Great South Bay. For further particulars, inquire, at 12 o'clock, of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, Grocers' Bank.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
A small three-story brick on 58th-st., near 3d-av., $300.
A modern three-story brick on 39th-st., near 3d-av., $600.
A handsome three-story brick on 19th-st., near 2d-av., $750.
A large modern house on West 12th-st., $1,400.
A large three story brick on Albion-place, $800.
A three-story brick, 3 rooms deep, on 12th-st., $1,000.
A first-class on Madison av., near 30th st., $1,800.
A very finely-furnished house on Laight-st., $1,800.
Two modern-furnished houses on 11th-st., $1,800.
A very nice furnished house on 37th-st., $1,200.
A modern furnished house on 21st-st., $2,000.
A fine furnished marble house on 23d-st., $1,500.
Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 100 VESEY-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling-house, with green-house, gardener's house and stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of 83d-st. The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and plants. The dwelling-house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 5.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AND IMMEDIATE possession given; located on West 23d-st; it is fully and completely furnished; has all the modern improvements, and will be let only to a responsible small family, without children. Rent only $125 a month. Call early, on KINSHIMER, 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE NEW THREE-STORY PORTLAND stone house, No. 57 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 18 feet 9 inches wide by 45 feet deep. Will be leased for a term of years, and possession given immediately. Apply at No. 69 West 45th-st., or to LIV. LIVINGSTON, No. 55 Nassau-st.

A FURNISHED 4-STORY BROWN-STONE house, on 12th st. between 5th and 6th avs, to let, with the exception of reception-room, which is used as an office. As the house is not fully furnished, it will be let at the nominal rent of $100 a month.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, hoistways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, railroad companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

TO LET—THREE LOFTS, 22 BY 80 FEET, WELL lighted; suitable for a light manufacturing business. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire on the premises, No. 252 9th-av. Would be let singly if desired.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

A NUMBER OF ROOMS TO LET—WITH steam power. Apply at No. 213 Centre-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHAMPAGNES.
ALL THE LEADING BRANDS.
Brandies, sherries, ports, old Irish and Scotch whisky, the choicest Bourbon, pure old Jamaica, from the London docks. Also, Havana cigars, sauces, cordials, &c., for sale, in large or small lots, by
G. E. MENDUM,
Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
1832—FIFTEENTH-STREET DISTILLERY—1832
The cheapest and best place to buy fine Brandies, Wines, Rums, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c., for wholesale and family trade, is at the old Fifteenth-st. Distillery, established in 1832.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. 175 West 15th-st.
N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 WATER-ST.,
Sole agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE'S BRANDY.
GRAPELEAF GIN.
DEWDROP GIN.

LA PERLE CHAMPAGNE,
Also,
RUBIS (CABINET) CHAMPAGNE.
These superior wines for sale by all the principal dealers and hotels.
CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY,
Sole Importers, No. 19 Broad-st.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.
TRADE SALE ROOMS, Nos 377 and 379 BROADWAY,
FOR THE SALE OF
BOOKS, STATIONERY, WORKS OF ART, &c.
Consignments solicited.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 29, commencing at 3 o'clock.

CATALOGUE of a PRIVATE LIBRARY of CHOICE STERLING WORKS, in the various departments of literature, many of them bound in the most superb manner, and expensively illustrated, comprising works of History a large number of expensive books on Moral and Mental Philosophy, Grecian History and Antiquities, Political Economy, Natural History, Travels, etc., mostly of the best London editions; among which may be found Alison's History, 14 vols., full calf; Bacon's works, 16 vols., elegant full calf, (Pickering;) Beaumont and Fletcher, 11 vols.; Buffon, 28 vols.; Coleridge's works, 7 vols.; Cuvier's "Animal Kingdom," 8 vols., colored plates; Humphrey Davy's works, 9 vols.; Emory's "Mexican Boundary," 3 vols., 4to; "Encyclopædia Britannica," 21 vols., 4to; "Iconographic Encyclopædia," 6 vols., full Turkey; Locke's works, 10 vols., full calf; Tacitus 5 vols; "United States Exploring Expedition," 9 vols.; Swift's works, 19 vols., 8vo; Waverley Novels, 25 vols., 8vo, cloth; "Natural History of New-York," with map, complete, 19 vols., colored plates, etc., etc.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
THE ADJOURNED SALE OF 547 LOTS, extending from 211th-st. to 216th-st., and fronting on Broadway and the Harlem River, part of the Dyckman estate, will be held at the Merchants' Exchange,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 29, 1859,
At 12 o'clock,
by
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
A large proportion of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage for
TEN YEARS.
N. B.—In consequence of the unfavorable weather before the day previously selected for the sale, and in order to afford more time to view this beautifully located property, the sale has been adjourned to and fixed for
THURSDAY, Dec. 29, 1859,
when it
WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE,
AND BE MADE
WITHOUT RESERVE.
For maps and particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF FINE FURS.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction on
FRIDAY, Dec. 30.
At 12 o'clock, at No. 158 Broadway,
By catalogue, for cash, in lots to suit City and country trade and private buyers, a large assortment of furs, consisting in part of

Hudson Bay Sets, worth from	$75	to	$300
Hudson Bay Mink Marten	25	to	200
Stone Marten	35	to	75
Fitch Marten	20	to	75
Siberian and French Squirrel	5	to	50

Also, a large assortment of French sable, ermine, opossum; French, American and Russian mink cloaks, cardinals, mantillas, capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c., &c.; various kinds and latest styles of fur gloves, caps, collars, &c, for gentlemen. Also, a full and complete assortment of children's furs, in sets complete, varying from $10 10 to $5 per set. Fine sleigh robes of bear, otter and other skins.

The above is the balance of stock of the best manufacturer in the City, and was made expressly for Broadway trade. Every article will be guaranteed as represented on Catalogue. Goods will be on exhibition from 9 till 12 o'clock on the morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB DIAMONDS,
WATCHES, AND
DIAMOND AND 18-CARAT JEWELRY, TO BE SOLD
At auction, on FRIDAY, 30th inst., at 10½ A. M., by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. The stock consists in part of sets complete of diamond and emerald necklace, head-ornament, bracelet, brooch and ear-rings, cluster and single stone diamond earrings, pins and finger-rings, superb sets of elegant jewelry, diamond, sapphire, ruby and other precious stones, frosted and engraved full sets of garnets, frosted and enameled bracelets, brooches, superb cameo and lava sets, sets of diamond and ruby studs and sleeve-buttons, vest-chains, ladies' chatelaines, scarf-pins, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Ladies' diamond and enameled watches, hunting and open face; also, superb chronometers, duplex, double-time keepers, open-face watches of the finest class.
The above is the entire stock of one of our first-class Broadway houses, and is to be positively sold without reserve. By order of
L. BONNEFOUX, Esq., Assignee,
No. 45 Platt-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., magnificent Diamonds and other jewelry, watches, &c. Consignees direct, and to be sold without reserve, being one of the largest and finest assortments ever offered at auction in this City, and particularly adapted for Holiday Presents, consisting of elegant diamond work, coral, garnet, carbuncle, turquoise, Florentine and Roman mosaic, lavas, cameos, enamels and other precious stones in bracelets, necklaces, brooches, ear-rings, studs, buttons, &c.; in fact every variety, all of the most modern, desirable and latest designs and costly descriptions. Also an elegant assortment of all gold work in various forms, as chatelains, chains, &c.

Also a splendid assortment of diamonds, inlaid and enameled watches for ladies, of the finest description, just received from the best European makers; all of which will be sold without reserve, offering an unusual opportunity to purchasers, as every article is guaranteed by us as per catalogue. Ready for exhibition on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, in ~~front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.,~~

The most splendid pair of fast and stylish horses ever offered for sale in this country, belonging to a well-known wealthy citizen leaving for Europe, warranted sound and perfect in every respect, kind in single and double harness, warranted free from trick, fault or blemish; they took the premium at the last fair; five and six years old, half-brothers, beautiful iron greys, and are a wonderful match, and trot together with great action in nearly three minutes. They cost the present owner $3,000, and will positively be sold, rain or shine, to the highest bidder.

Also, a perfectly new set of double harness, made by Wood, Gibson & Co. Cost $120.

Also, a new buggy, top-wagon, with pole and shaft, made by C. Beardsley, and has been used but twice, and is in perfect order, and warranted. Cost recently $300.

A nearly new doctor's chaise, (low, on four wheels,) made by C. Beardsley, very little used, and in most excellent order.

Also, all the dress-blankets, hoods, robes, sheets, whips, &c., &c., of the best description. They can be examined early on the morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SINGLE AND DOUBLE BARRELED FOWLING PIECES AND SHOT GUNS, ENGLISH WAITERS, TRAYS, &c.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, in salesroom No. 9 Pine-st., a fine invoice of French and English double and single barreled fowling pieces and shot guns, comprising 230 assorted, with steel barrels, flat and hollow ribbed, forward and back action locks, German silver mounted, &c.

Also, an invoice in variety of English waiters and trays, in sets and dozens.

Also, 50 doz. Stewart's patent door-springs, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Also, an invoice of Duryee & Forsyth's platform scales, in good order.

Catalogues at No. 9 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB FIRST-CLASS ENGRAVINGS, BOOKS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st.:

Superb first-class engravings, books, &c., just received from an English house. They are the finest works we have ever placed before the public. Among them are proofs before letters, colored engravings, &c.; also, passe partouts; also, engravings in frames: all new subjects, Rosa Bonheur, &c.; also, a large invoice of rare and valuable books, beautifully bound, illustrated views; all of the most beautiful descriptions. They are suitable for the season, and can be examined as above. Also, 123 plates of Audubon's Birds, life size. All to be sold without reserve.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF NEW AND EXCELLENT FURNITURE.—FRIDAY, Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 195 Atlantic, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

A large and general assortment of handsome parlor, chamber, library and dining room furniture, in rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut, all of the best manufacture; to be sold without reserve. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

At 7 o'clock in the EVENING at the salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., sale of the balance of jewelry, gold watches, thimbles, pencils, pins, rings, &c., &c., without any reserve.

BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, DEC. 31, AT 11 O'CLOCK, IN salesroom, No. 9 Pine st. English and French double and single barreled fowling pieces and shot guns, English waiters, tea trays, &c. A fine invoice of guns, comprising 230, assorted, with steel barrels, flat and hollow rbbed, and forward and back-action locks, German silver mounted, &c. Also, a large invoice of English waiters, tea trays, &c. Also, 50 dozen Stewart's patent door-springs, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Also, an invoice of Duryee & Forsyth platform scales, in good order. Catalogues, &c., at No. 9 Pine st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 Market-st., genteel household furniture, a general assortment of Brussels, ingrain, and velvet carpets, rosewood suite in blue and gold silk brocatel, pier mirrors, lace curtains, fine engravings, mahogany and black walnut furniture, oil-cloths, oak extension dining table, do. chairs, hair mattresses, bolsters, and feather beds, pillows, China and glassware, &c. Sale without reserve.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., (in addition to hardware,) the balance of the toys and fancy goods, together with 60 dozen waiters, assorted sizes; also, tea-trays, in dozens and sets, handsome patterns. Also, 46 fine English guns, double barrels. Also, 66 framed buck saws, 60 gross lead pencils, 800 do. sad irons. Also 7 of Warren's patent well and cistern pumps, &c., &c. Terms cash, current money.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., large and valuable collection of oil-paintings, of the English, French, Flemish and Belgium schools; among them are some beautiful specimens of the above schools, whose works need no comments. Also, several oil-paintings by first-class American artists. They are now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a horse 15¾ hands high, bob-tail, very gentle, and a stylish driver. Also, a buggy with four seats, in good running order, and made by one of our best City makers. Also, a set of silver-plated single harness.

W. C. JEWETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BY W. C. JEWETT, NO. 142 Broadway, near Liberty. Catalogue sale fine Furs, mink capes, muffs, capes; also, caps, collars, &c., and sundry fancy ware.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND SLEIGHS.—THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 11½ o'clock, at No. 81 Elizabeth-st., on account of the retirement from the carriage business, Mr. JAS. GRALEY will sell at auction his entire stock of carriages without reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB SALE OF PARIS FANCY GOODS
E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, THIS DAY, 29th inst., at 10½ A. M., at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb assortment of
FINE BRONZES,
SUPERB PARIAN WARE,
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
ELEGANT CHINA VASES,
BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS-WARE,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
And a large variety of elegant Paris Fancy Goods, to be sold without reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No 52 William-st.

80 shs. Artisans' B'k, ea.	$100	100 shs. Imp. & Tra. Ins.	100
10 shs. Howard Ins Co.	50	190 shs. N. Y. & Erie R. Co	100
20 shs. Am. Ex. Bank	100	10 shs. Am. Ins. Co.	50
10 shs. Knick. Stage Co.	100	10 shs. Excelsior Ins. Co.	50
100 shs Ke'stone G. L. Co.	20	25 shs. Oriental Bank	25
20 shs East River Bank	25	37 shs. Fireman's Ins. Co	17
75 shs. Firemen's Fund Ins.	10	20 shs. Mech. & Trad. In.	25
		10 shs. Commerce Ins.	100
60 shs. N. Y. Con. Stage.	25	40 shs. Hope Ins. Co.	100
40 shs. N. R. Ins. Co.	25	25 shs. Fulton Ins.	25
20 shs. Wash'ton Ins. Co	50	20 shs. Goodhue Ins. Co.	100
50 shares Arti. Ins. Co.	100	30 shs. Long Island Ins.	50
100 shs. Lenox Ins. Co.	25	10 shs. Resolute Ins. Co.	100
10 shs. Brevoort Ins. Co	50	20 shs. Relief Ins. Co.	50
20 shs. N. A. Ins. Co.	25	15 shs. Home Fire Ins. Co	100
40 shs. Continental B'k.	100	¼ Worces'rIns Co.	—
20 shs. Jefferson Ins. Co.	17		

$5,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$7,000 LaCrosse and Milwaukee (E. D.) 2d Mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 Toledo and Illinois 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 New-York and New-Haven 6 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Chicago City 6 per cent Water Loan Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly-advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 5. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st. near Wall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE, ELM, PELL AND 14TH STS; ALSO ON 8TH AND 9TH AVS, 76TH, 77TH AND 79TH STS., OPPOSITE AND NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Referee—

DUANE-ST.—Dwelling-house and lot No. 62, southwest corner of Elm st.; lot 24x45.9.

PELL-ST.—Dwelling-house and lot No. 30, near Mott-st.; lot 23 feet 5 inches front, 23 feet 4 inches rear, 95 feet easterly side, and 99 feet westerly side.

ALSO, dwelling-house and lot No. 28 Pell-st., adjoining.

ALSO, dwelling-house and lot No. 26 Pearl-st., adjoining.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—One lot south side 254 feet east of 4th-av., and known as No. 84 East 14th-st.; 25x106.6.

EIGHTH AV.—Two lots west side, 76 feet 8 inches north of 76th-st., and opposite Central Park; each 25.6x100.

NINTH-AV.—Four lots west side, commencing northwest corner 79th-st.; each 25.6x100, except corner, which is 25.8x100.

ALSO, two lots west, 25 feet 8 inches north of 80th-st.; each 25.6x100.

SEVENTY-SIXTH-ST.—Two lots north side, 300 feet west of 8th-av., and near Central Park; each 25x102.2.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH-ST.—Three lots south side, 275 feet west of 8th-av., and near Central Park; each 25x102.2.

SEVENTY-NINTH-ST.—One lot north side, 100 feet west of 9th-av. 17 feet 9 inches front, 20 feet 11 inches rear, by 102 feet 2 inches deep.

A liberal proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Dec. 29, and will continue to sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 30, and SATURDAY, Dec. 31, each day, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large and choice collection of superb Italian marbles, real artistic bronzes, clocks, statuary, articles of vertu, Bohemian cut glassware; French, China, Japan, Parian and silver-plated ware; surprises, cabas, reticules, toys, rich French China dinner and tea sets, liqueur sets, rosewood cabinets and writing desks, work-boxes, trays, ormolu inkstands, verdean sets, colognes, decanters, liquor stands, jewel and card receivers, bronze figures, groups, medallions, coups, paper weights, &c. Also, thirty superb French clocks, in bronze, ormolu and marble. Buyers will find the above the most beautiful assortment we have offered this season.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, DEC. 30, AT 10½ o'clock, at their galleries, No. 35 Nassau-st., oil paintings; sale of ancient oil paintings, some very choice and rare, being a collection of a connoisseur about leaving for Europe, who intends to sell them for whatever they may bring. They will be on exhibition the day before the sale, and parties wishing to purchase will find this an opportunity that rarely occurs. For description, see catalogues.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CLOSING SALE OF PASSE PARTOUTS, STEREOSCOPES, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, &c., FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell THIS DAY (Thursday) Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) the balance of invoices of the above goods, the last and all of the kind of the season.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 484 Canal-st., the entire stock of wines, liquors, sugars, groceries, sardines, pickles, store fixtures, &c., of an importing house; also, groceries, soaps, sugars, teas, cigars and champagne, being the balance of an importer's stock, and must be sold in lots to suit purchasers, as the owner leaves for Europe in a few days.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES AND MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.
For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY E. HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute. Refers to President New-York Free Academy. Address No. 341 Pearl-st., New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
On Washington Square, No. 219 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 6.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, near 5th-av., New-York, will reopen, after the Christmas holidays, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860. For circular, giving full information, apply to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

MRS. OKILL'S SCHOOL.—MRS. SWIFT RESPECTFULLY informs the patrons and friends of her mother (the late Mrs. M. Okill) that she will reopen the School on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4. Mrs. S. intends to devote her time and energies to the interests of the school and the welfare of her pupils, and hopes to receive the kind encouragement which for so many years attended her mother.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c., No. 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. PAINE'S Academies for imparting a business style of penmanship, experience and skill in book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., takes the lead. From Gov. S. W. King: "Col. Paine's plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

$40 PER TERM. JANUARY 20 THE NEXT TERM opens of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Rev A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, No. 11 West 27th st., reopens on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4. For circulars apply at the school, or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

A PARISIAN LADY WHO HAS BEEN teaching her native tongue for several years with success and who has the very best recommendations, would like to find a few more pupils (ladies and children.) Address FRENCH TEACHER, 22 East 35th-st.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

A COMPETENT FRENCH TEACHER would take a class in a private school on moderate terms. For an interview, &c., address TEACHER, No. 341 Pearl-st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TUITION DEsires a reëngagement as resident governess in the City or country. Her course of instruction comprises the various branches of English, music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin and Italian. No objection to go South; best of references given and required. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, who speaks very little English, would like to give lessons in French and mathematics, either in a school or a private family, for a moderate compensation. Address A. P., No. 117½ Grand-st., corner of Broadway.

FRENCH GOVERNESS WANTED—IN A young Ladies' Seminary in this City, to reside in the family. Preference given to a Protestant. Address, with references, R. L. S., Box No. 1,123, Post-office, N. Y.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 90 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MEDICAL.

THE GREEN BOOK.
Just published, 150 pages, price 25 cents; ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE; Or, THE INSTITUTES OF MARRIAGE; its Intent, Obligations, and Physical and Legal Disqualifications; the rational treatment of all private diseases in both sexes, &c. To which is added a poetical essay, entitled "Callipædia; or the art of having and rearing beautiful and healthful children," by the late Robert J. CULVERWELL, Esq., M. D.

Sent, free of postage, by the Publishers, CHARLES KLINE & CO., Box No. 4,586, New-York, or Dexter & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York. Agents wanted everywhere.

Also, gratis, an extract and sample of the above, entitled, "Dr. Culverwell's Lecture on the rational treatment of Spermatorrhœa and private diseases generally," detailing the means by which invalids may effectually cure themselves without the use of dangerous medicines, and at but little expense to themselves. Sent free by mail, in a secure envelope, on the receipt of one stamp, to prepay postage, by addressing
CHAS KLINE & CO.,
Box No. 4,586, New-York City.

J. R. BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT
is prepared by combining Arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil. For all of the
ACHES AND PAINS
that human flesh is heir to, it is without equal.
RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SPRAINS,
pain in the side or breast, sore throat, &c., yield to a few applications. Beware of counterfeits, and buy none but BURDSALL'S original article. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 136 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

213 WHO CURES THE SICK? 213
The INDIAN DOCTOR, No. 213 Bowery will warrant cures in Scrofula, all humors or taints in the Blood, Lung, Liver, Kidney, Nervous, Rheumatic, and all Female Complaints. Advice free. Refers to hundreds cured.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES WILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

"Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1850.*

THE UNDERSIGNED, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City, cures an important class of diseases. Extreme cases of Constitutional Infection, Local Nervous Debility, (spermatorrhœa,) Varicocele and Stricture skillfully treated. Office, No. 61 Bleecker-st. Hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8. CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs, private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND BITTERS invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from Impaired Digestive functions, Costiveness, Bilious and Liver Affections, or Scrofulous Habits. Sold by all druggists.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts. (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WIDENING OF Reade-st. on the northerly side, between Broadway and Centre-st., notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1860, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, by or on behalf of Abel T. Anderson, John S. Anderson, James Anderson, and others, as claimants of the sum of $5,380, awarded in the above entitled matter, to unknown owners, of lot known as No. 24 Reade-st., in said City of New-York, and further designated on the Commissioner's map, of the property required for widening and extending said Reade-st., as, and by the number 10 (ten,) and for the payment of said sum of money to them. Dated New-York, Dec. 7, 1859. WM. VENVILL,
d8-law4wW* Att'y for claimants, No. 142 Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN M. POST, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executor and Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of Joshua Mersereau, in the town of Castleton, in said County, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 5, A. D. 1859.
MARY POST, Executrix.
s8-law6m Th JOSHUA MERSEREAU, Executor

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. TUTTLE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the store of Tuttle & Bailey, No. 74 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated Oct. 26, 1859.
JANE D. TUTTLE, }
WILLIAM TUTTLE } Administrators.
JAMES S. BAILEY, }
o27-law6mTh* EDWARD A. TUTTLE, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILTON ELY, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, the foot of East 25th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 30, 1859.
o6-law6mTh* SELAH D. SEAMAN, Adm'trator.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, stoves, pipe, &c., necessary for furnishing and heating the new Ward Colored School-house No. 1, in Mulberry-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of Board of School Officers of the XIVth Ward.
Dec. 24, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, Dec. 29, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating the new Ward School-house in 37th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman Building Committee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 31st day of December, 1859, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, No. 83 Leonard-st., No. 7 Chambers-st. and No. 15 Centre-st.
WM. JAY HASKETT,
Dec. 13, 1859. President of the Board.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—PARTICULARS SENT free. Agents wanted.
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable after the first Monday of January next.
The Transfer Books are closed. They will be reopened Jan. 5, 1860. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

INTEREST COUPONS
OF
California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds.
Due Jan. 1, 1860, bought or collected by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Office of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.—Whereas, by an Act approved 1st March, 1844, $150,000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad bonds, bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds to the City of New-York thirty years from the date thereof, but the State on the face of said bonds reserved the power to reimburse the principal sum at her pleasure at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860. Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds. And whereas, $70,000 of bonds were issued under acts of Feb. 22, 1846, and March 1, 1847, bearing date from 7th October, 1846, to 15th June, 1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds, to pay at the end of fifteen years, notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that day no interest will be paid thereon.
C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.
By the Governor, MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
Dec. 12, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.
The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 15th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 3, next, to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, who are such at the closing of the Books on the 26th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the morning of Jan. 4. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS—Agreeably to the provisions of the first mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Wednesday the 25th day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of thirty-four (34, or any portion thereof,) of the one-thousand dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund. Chicago Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., by EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Com.
BOSTON, Dec. 22, 1859.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-AV., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS,
CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BRIDGEPORT, Dec. 27, 1859.
$50.000 BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, due 1st of January, 1860, and all Coupons falling due at the same time, will be paid on and after 3d January, at the office of Messrs. Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in Bridgeport, at the option of the holders.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—New-York, December, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d of January, inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 31st inst., payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer book will be closed until the day of payment.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until day of payment. By order
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER of 14th-st and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All moneys deposited as late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20, 1859.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. The transfer-books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 11, inclusive.
GEO. A. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d proximo. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-York, 21st December, 1859; a dividend of three and a-half per cent., (3½,) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 5th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 66 Wall-st. New-York, Dec. 27, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. (6) for six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. JOHN BARTON, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7, WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.—The annual election of fifteen Directors for this Bank, and of three Inspectors for the ensuing election, will be held on TUESDAY the 10th of January next, at the Banking-house, No. 7 Wall-st., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 3d day of January, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK BALANCE-DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next. Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1859.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., Bankers, No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 3. GEO. BARNET, President.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be held at the office of CLARKSON N. POTTER, Esq., No. 61 Wall st., New-York, THURSDAY, Dec. 29 at 12 M.

COUPONS ON THE MINNESOTA STATE 8 per cent. Bonds, due on 1st January next, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic in New-York upon presentation of the same on and after that date.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, State Treasurer.

YUBA COUNTY COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, will be paid by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank, N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance stock furnished on application.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER,
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.
Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale.
Loans obtained on good securities.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 31st inst, at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.,
Dec. 28, 1859.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and Five (5) per cent. on sums over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 16th day of January next.
All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, Dec 24, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, after placing Two per Cent. of the earnings to Contingent Fund, and Two and a half per Cent. on capital paid in to the credit of Surplus Fund, will pay their regular dividend of Five per Cent. to the New-York Stockholders, at the Bank of America, New-York, on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1860.
J. A. BROWNLEE, President.
R. F. BARRY, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Nov. 19, 1859.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter, for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The Semi-annual interest on the Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company of New-Jersey, due on the 1st of January, 1860, will be paid at the Hoboken City Bank on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 3, on presentation of the coupons. THOS. H. HERRING,
JOHN VAN BRUNT, Treasurer. President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY—THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. from the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 28, 1859.

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Dec. 28, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend on the Capital Stock of this Company to Jan. 1, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, payable Jan. 10. The transfer-books will be closed from 31st inst to Jan. 10, inclusive.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—GOODHUE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 3d day of January, 1860, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed. F. W. MACY, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on and after 16th January next. The transfer books will remain closed from the 2d to the 16th, inclusive. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.

BANK OF JERSEY CITY—DEC. 29, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, at the banking-house, on or after Jan. 6, 1860. By order of the Board of Directors. A. S. HATCH, Cashier.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE Coupons of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the 1st proximo, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on and after Jan. 3, next.
CHARLES FINK, President Water Board.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 28, 1859.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of January next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after January 3.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE FIRST prox on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons, on and after that date, (1st January, 1860,) at our office, No. 104 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1860, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after Jan. 3, 1860, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

COUPONS ON THE JACKSON COUNTY, (OHIO) BONDS, due 1st of January next, will be paid at the OCEAN BANK on presentation of same on and after that date. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A person well acquainted with the near-by boot and shoe trade, also, with the eastern market, wishes a situation as a buyer, or would buy and sell both, or do either: reference here and in Boston. Address BOOTS AND SHOES, Box No. 4,125 Post-office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE.—A NEATLY FITted and well stocked Drug store, situated in a thriving country village, about half an hour's ride from New-York. Rent very low. No competition. At present doing a fair business, but which could be very greatly increased. A partner would be taken. For full particulars, call on HENRY HAYDOCK, 59 Beekman-st.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.—COMPLETE machinery for throwing about 200 pounds of silk a week, all in the first order, is offered for sale at 60 per cent. on its original cost. This machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 39 William-st., Newark, N. J.

$30,000.—A SPECIAL OR GENERAL partner wanted with about this amount, in a dry goods commission house, now having a special capital of $50,000, and an established business, which can be readily increased. All communications confidential. Address F. T., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

A BUSINESS ALREADY ESTABLISHED, paying a large profit, will be disposed of very reasonably, the advertiser not having time to attend to it. Energy and a small capital will make this one of the best businesses in the City. Address, with real name, S. T., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY and tea house, on Greenwich-st., doing cash business $1 500 to $2 000 weekly, or will take a partner. Inquire at No. 438 Greenwich-st., after 12 o'clock. One of the present partners retiring 1st of January.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for
IRON FRONTS, ROOFS,
COLUMNS, GIRDERS,
STAIRS, LINTELS, &C., &C.,
believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled.
Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS,
SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS,
LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER,
FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.
STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible.
IRON BEADSTEADS,
of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.
CHILDREN'S CRIBS,
in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.
J., F., & K. & CO. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW DIRECT.—The high-classed, powerful, Clyde-built screw-steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. MEIKLEJOHN will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock, noon. Rates of passage—Saloon Cabin, $65; Forward Cabin, $50; Steerage, including an abundance of properly-cooked provisions, $30. This steamer has unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. For passage, apply to
FRAS. MACDONALD & CO.
No. 87 Broad-st.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On THURSDAY, 5th January at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
SONORA,
F. L. BABY, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATS MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Prices of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 4.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$130
Second Cabin Passage............75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$110
Second Cabin Passage............60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSEL Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans......	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.......	$20 00
To Mobile.............	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.......	23 00
To Montgomery........	26 00	To Columbia, S. C....	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn....	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C....	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.....	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla...	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn....	27 00	To Pilatka............	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn.	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla...	20 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.
NOTICE.—No Bills of Lading signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of leaving.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, on WEDNESDAY,
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTICELLO, Capt. E. V. GAGER.
MOUNT VERNON, Capt. F. C. SMITH.
will form a semi weekly line, leaving Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.
Passage, including stateroom and meals............$7 50
These steamers are new, and in every respect first-class.
Freight, eight cents per foot, received daily. No freight received after 2 P. M., on day of sailing.
The MONTICELLO leaves New-York on SATURDAYS; MOUNT VERNON on TUESDAYS. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
FOWLE & CO., Agents, Alexandria.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah, on FRIDAY, Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.
The KEYSTONE STATE, will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., on Jan. 5. Fare on either ship $15.
A. HERON, JR., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through J. B. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
DAILY.
Forwards valuables and merchandize to and from, and collects drafts, bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call" at
No. 74 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH,
"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS B. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation that will be lasting.
With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas*.

WOODWARD'S VERY CHOICE POP CORN is sold, wholesale and retail, at JOHN S. PIERCE'S Grocer, Wine, Tea and Fruit dealer, No. 686 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—None genuine except purchased at No. 685 Broadway.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT a coal oil as any other in the market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first-rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

[illegible]DS.

N[illegible]ILROAD.—HOLIDAY AR[illegible] FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA. Fare $4.
CHRISTMAS EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold for all the trains to and from Philadelphia on Saturday, Dec. 24, good to return on or before Tuesday, the 27th.
NEW-YEAR EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold for all the trains to and from Philadelphia on Saturday, Dec. 31, good to return on or before Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1860.
Fare from Newark to Philadelphia and return, $3 50.
Excursion Tickets to and from way stations on the New-Jersey and Millstone Railroads, for any of the trains, (Philadelphia lines excepted,) on the 23d and 24th of December, good to return on or before Tuesday, 27th.
EXCURSION TICKETS sold on the 30th and 31st of December, good to return on or before Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1860.
Fare between New-York and Newark, 40 cents.
Fare between New-York and Elizabeth, 50 cents.
Fare between New-York and Rahway, 60 cents.
Fare between New-York and New-Brunswick, $1.
EXCURSION TICKETS between New-York, Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway and East Millstone.
Fare between New-York and Millstone, both ways, $1 25.
Fare between Newark and Millstone, both ways, $1.
Fare between Elizabeth and Millstone, both ways, 75 cents.
Fare between Rahway and Millstone, both ways, 75 cents.
With the privilege of New-Brunswick passengers, of returning on their Excursion Tickets in the Philadelphia trains.
The 12 midnight train from New-York will be extended to Elizabeth and Rahway on Monday evening, Dec. 26, and on Monday evening, Jan. 2, 1860.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assist. Sup't, N. J. R. R.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 14, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.
JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.
The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. TOWNE, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.
Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY
REV. WM. H. MILBURN,
IN THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
On THURSDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Subject—*Aaron Burr.*
Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the door.

TO HON. JOHN McLEOD MURPHY.—DEAR SIR: Understanding that you have given much attention to the progress and present condition of *Naval Architecture* in this country, the undersigned would deem it of interest to the public, and would be personally gratified, if, upon some convenient and fitting opportunity, you would deliver a public Lecture upon this subject in this City.

GEORGE BANCROFT,	HENRY GRINNELL,
GEORGE FOLSOM,	FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
C. VANDERBILT,	J. W. CUMMINGS,
CHAS. P. DALY,	CYRUS W. FIELD,
AUGUST BELMONT,	MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1859.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1859.
GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your highly flattering and complimentary invitation to deliver a public Lecture upon the subject of *Naval Architecture*, as developed in this country. The distinguished names attached to the invitation make it my duty as it will be my greatest pleasure, to comply; and although the time for the proper preparation of a Lecture upon the subject, so wide-spread and comprehensive in its details, is exceedingly short between this and the meeting of the Legislature, I will fix, with your kind permission, on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, and Lecture before you on *American Ships and Ship-Builders*.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. McLEOD MURPHY.

PROF. MATTISON WILL LECTURE AT Hitzeiberger's Hall, No. 206 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*My Way to Save the Union.*

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the deceased Firemen, will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1860. Tickets may be procured of the Managers or of the following officers:
HENRY A. BURR, President,
No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer,
No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
The Committee have thought proper, from the apparent discomfiture of those who have attended heretofore, arising from the over-crowded state of the Ball, to reduce the number of tickets usually issued, one third.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BLACK THREAD-LACE VEIL, ON Christmas Day, in Grace Church. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 74 East 14th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PATTI'S BENEFIT.
Last night but one of the season.
MISS PATTI'S BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE,
Prior to the departure of the company for Boston on Saturday.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; private boxes, four seats, $8; family circle, 50 cents; amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Ticket offices—Academy of Music; Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.; Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.—In consequence of the length of the combined performances, the curtain rises at 7½ o'clock precisely.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MLLE. ADELINA PATTI.
COMBINED PERFORMANCE
ALL THE ARTISTS WILL APPEAR.
LA SOMNAMBULA.
LUCREZIA BORGIA. LA TRAVIATA.
GAZZANIGA. COLSON.
ADELINA PATTI.
First appearance of Signor SUSINI.
BRIGNOLI. STIGELLI. FERRI. AMODIO.
The performances commence with the entire Opera, in three acts, of
LA SOMNAMBULA.
ADELINA PATTI.
BRIGNOLI. AMODIO.
To be followed by the first act of
LA TRAVIATA.
Mme. COLSON. Signor STIGELLI.
To conclude with the second act of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Lucrezia Borgia	Mme. GAZZANIGA
Genaro	Signor STIGELLI
The Duke	Signor SUSINI

His first appearance since his return from Europe.
TO-MORROW, most positively the last night and LAST APPEARANCE OF ADELINA PATTI.
DON GIOVANNI,
with its perfect and complete cast
NOTICE.—In consequence of the early departure of the Boston steamboat,
NO MATINEE WILL BE GIVEN ON SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
NOTICE.
In consequence of the crowded houses and brilliant success attending the entire performances at this theatre they
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Fourth week of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
Which increases in attraction each night.
To conclude with a
FAIRY FOLLY
called
KNOCKS AND NOSES.
MR. BLAKE
In a Great Original Character.
With Music, Dances, Tricks, New Scenery, Costumes, &c., &c.
AND A STAR CAST.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,)
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Mr. Felix Featherly	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Icebrook	Mr. Brougham
Major Wellington de Boots	Mr. Walcot
Coachman	Mr. Oliver
Gardener	Mr. Baker
Trap	Mr. Parsloe
Mrs. Featherly	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Swandown	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Major de Boots	Miss Floyd
Fanny	Miss Tree
Cook	Miss Carman

The orchestra under the direction of Mr. R. STOEPEL.
To conclude each evening with a celebrated Fairy Folly called KNOCKS AND NOSES.
With Dances, new Scenery, Tricks, Changes, Costumes, &c.

Kabri (as originally played by him)	Mr. Blake
Prince of Avignon	Mr. Floyd
Nico	Mr. Young
Huntsman	Mr. Parsloe

Huntsman, Peasants, &c., &c.

Mrs. Kabri	Mrs. Walcot
Annalette (with danse de Sabots)	Mrs. Floyd
The Fairy Blanche	Miss Reeves

Villagers, Fairies, &c., &c.
INCIDENTS:
Scene—The Wooden Shoemaker's Hut in the Forest.
The Trap—The Hawk and the Dove—Transformation—The Fairy Blanche—Magic Mirror and its Powers—Blows for Noses—Quite in Season—The Mirror settles a Family Quarrel—House kept in order by Reflection—Arrival of the Huntsmen—The Prince and Annalette—Proposal and Refusal—A Confidential Communication—Mrs. Kabri turns the Tables—as well as the Mirror—Nico's Grief—The clouds disperse—arrival of the Fairy Blanche, who sets everything to rights, as Fairies always have done, from time immemorial, and takes her departure by water.
Box Book open six days in advance.
TO-MORROW, (Friday,)
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
To conclude with KNOCKS AND NOSES.
Among the novelties in active preparation, and shortly forthcoming at this theatre, will be introduced a new DRAMA, FULL OF INTERESTING PLOT—INCIDENTS, SERIOUS AND COMIC—PECULIAR CHARACTERS, AND STARTLING EFFECTS, with new Scenery, Costumes, Music, Machinery, &c.
NOTICE.—The performance will terminate every evening by 10½ o'clock.

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OR LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
OR LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
THE STEAMER ON FIRE.
THE STEAMER ON FIRE.
THE STEAMER ON FIRE.
THE STEAMER ON FIRE.
THE STEAMER ON FIRE.
THE LYNCH TRIAL.
THE LYNCH TRIAL.
THE LYNCH TRIAL.
THE SLAVE SALE.
THE SLAVE SALE.
THE SLAVE SALE.
ZOE GOES HOME,
THE GRAVE OF PAUL.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Commence at 7 o'clock.

IMPORTANT DRAMATIC NOTICE.
THE NEW DRAMA
Forthcoming, is replete with interest, variety of character, plot, stirring and exciting situations and effects.
It is chiefly derived from the
Most popular and remarkable
FRENCH NOVEL OF THE DAY.
It has never before in any way been
DRAMATISED FOR THE ENGLISH STAGE.
It will be presented with entirely
NEW AND SUPERB SCENERY
and appointments, with
MUSIC COMPOSED EXPRESSLY,
and called
THE ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN.
The cast embracing the best talent of this
ACKNOWLEDGED GREAT COMPANY.

OPERATIC RECITALS
IN BROOKLYN.
The first Operatic Recital will take place at the
ATHENÆUM,
Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton, on
FRIDAY, Jan. 6, 1860, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
consisting of the most distinguished musical talent, a Chorus of 60—80, and an Orchestra of 30 performers.
CARL ANSCHUTZ, Conductor; JOSEPH NOLL, Leader.
The first Opera will be Weber's celebrated
FREISCHUTZ.
Tickets, 50 cts.; Reserved Seats, 50 cts. extra. May be had at Carl Prox's music-store, No. 213 Fulton-st.
N. B.—This is the first of a series of six Concerts. Subscriptions for all six, $2 50.
Reserved Seats to subscribers, 25 cts. extra per Concert.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 29, 30, and 31, will be produced the highly amusing comedy, written expressly for, and played only by Geo. Christy, called
MRS. DAY'S NEW-YEAR'S CALLS FOR 1860.
During the piece will be presented a new scene, painted expressly for the occasion, representing the Pond in Central Park, and the great skating-match between Adolphus Highflyer and Augustus Truman—in which Peter takes a very prominent part, and shows his superiority in that graceful amusement.
GEORGE CHRISTY in his original character of PETER DAY. Other characters by the troupe.
For particulars, see programmes.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, last grand afternoon performance. Doors open 1½; to commence at 2½.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 29, a beautiful display of
EQUESTRIAN FEATS IN THE RING,
In which the whole company will appear.
To be followed by the national play of
HOME AND THE HOMELESS.
A tale of the South and the North.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS! VERY EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF ALADDIN; Or, THE WONDERFUL LAMP. Gotten up in A STYLE OF AFFLUENT MAGNIFICENCE, and to be repeated THURSDAY, Dec. 29, in the AFTERNOON, at 3, as well as EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preceded, in the EVENING, by THE NERVOUS MAN. The LINK OF THE SHACKLES cut in two by COOK and COPPIC; the beautiful pair of LIVING KANGAROOS, the LIVING SEAL, the family of AFRICAN SERPENTS and the FIFTY BABY ANACONDAS, the wax model of OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, &c., &c.—all to be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under 10. Parquet 13 cents extra. For MONDAY, New Years Day, in preparation the Holiday Spectacle of the FORTY THIEVES, and a variety of other amusements.

FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS PERform at Patterson N. J., Dec. 28 to 31, (four evenings;) at Newark, Elizabeth, Orange and Rahway Jan. 2 to 7; and at New-Brunswick and Trenton Jan. 9 to 12, 1860.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
A GLORIOUS BILL
for the
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
NO NORTH, NO SOUTH;
but
JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY.
The
Second week
of the
SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN COMEDY,
Called
DISTANT RELATIONS;
Or,
A SOUTHERNER IN NEW-YORK,
Which will be repeated
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING,
with
A SPLENDID CAST,
embracing
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.
Performances will terminate at 10 o'clock.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, commence at 7½.

KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT
DR. VAN ZANT'S CHURCH,
9th-st., one door from Broadway.
IS THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD.
Many of our eminent divines have publicly recommended it from the pulpit.
It has received the sanction of the entire Clergy and Ministers of the Gospel
of every
SECT AND CREED.
Here may the "Ancient Fraternity" receive the instruction in its silent teaching, that has for tens of centuries cemented
THE COMMON BROTHERHOOD.
This magnificent model was built in California after the most reliable authorities, the Holy Bible, Josephus, and other ancient Jewish history,
AT A COST OF $43 000.
THERE ARE
600 FIGURES,
Arranged in the original costume of that period.
The greater portion of the ornamental work is of pure California gold, while the floors are of beautiful workmanship laid in correct mosaic.
THE COURT OF ISRAEL,
THE COURT OF PRIESTS,
THE COURT OF WOMEN,
AND THE HOLY OF HOLIES,
THE GREAT GOLDEN CANDLESTICK,
THE BRAZEN LAVER,
THE BRAZAN ALTAR,
THE TABLE OF SHEW-BREAD,
THE BRAZEN SEA,
THE CHERUBIM,
AND THE ARK,
Are faithfully portrayed.
IN THE EVENING
THE TEMPLE WILL BE ILLUMINATED
BY 600 GAS BURNERS
Lighted by Gardner's system of electricity.
Lectures daily at 11 A.M., 3 P.M., and 8 P.M., by Rev. J. S. DIBBLE, A. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Children under 12 years, 15 cents.
N. B.—Liberal arrangements made with Sabbath and day schools.

FRENCH THEATRE.
MR. SAM. COWELL,
The Great Musical Comedian,
CREATES DELIGHT AND AMUSEMENT
IN OLD AND YOUNG.
He appears in six great character songs
EVERY NIGHT this week, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Admission	25 cents.
Reserved Seats	50 cents.

Shortly, "The Lay of the Last Octoroon."

BOWERY THEATRE.

ALLEN & BONIFACE	Lessees
T. W. MEIGHAN	Acting Manager

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1859,
Commencing with the new drama of
SANTA CLAUS; OR, THE DREAMS OF CHRISTMAS.
After which the
WAR EAGLE.
To conclude with
A COLORED PRESIDENT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 29
The performance will commence with John Brougham's
MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY.
To be succeeded by
MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG.
Concluding with
THE IRISH TUTOR.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
PALACE GARDEN, 14th-st., near 6th-av., east entrance
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Holiday all the week.
THE LARGEST MENAGERIE IN THE WORLD.
Animals feed at 12 o'clock each day. 150 LIVING SPECIMENS. Just added—Greatest living Curiosities in the World. A PAIR OF CHINESE MUSK DEERS.
(Only pair in America for 12 years.)
A grand Aquaria, or life Beneath the Waters; the laughter-provoking MALTESE JACK; pony PRINCE AND MONKEY JOCKO; GREAT WAR ELEPHANT HANIBAL; and PROF. LANGWORTHY and his TRAINED ANIMALS.
N. B.—New Years day 3 performances, morning, afternoon and evening. Just arrived—PAIR CALIFORNIA DANCING GRIZZLY BEARS.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON.
Would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he will give a
FAREWELL CONCERT,
Previous to his departure for Havana.
POSITIVELY HIS LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1860.
AT
PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.
For this occasion he will be assisted by the most distinguished artists in the City.
Further particulars hereafter.
Tickets 50 cents; may be had at the principal Music-stores) and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON JAN. 8, 1860,
"WAUGH'S ITALIA,"
At Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.
This charming
PANORAMA OF ITALY
Closes on Saturday, Jan. 6.
NO TIME TO BE LOST—COME EARLY.
Open EVERY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M.
Tickets, 25 cents. Children 10 cents.

PALMER'S STATUE,
"THE WHITE CAPTIVE,"
ON EXHIBITION AT
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 BROADWAY,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Admission, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING,
"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."
On exhibition at the ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 Evenings. Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.
Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 386 Canal-st. opposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock P. M.

DRAYTON'S ENGLISH PARLOR OPERATIC Entertainments, Hope Chapel, Broadway.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
THURSDAY, December 29, at 7½ o'clock—DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND—SIMON THE CELLARER—SENOR OLIVEIRA. LOVE'S LABOR LOST—introducing Mrs DRAYTON as MEGGY O'CALIGAN and SAREY GAMP.
FRIDAY—NEVER DESPAIR—OLIVEIRA. BETTER LATE THAN NEVER—HOME, SWEET HOME—SIMON THE CELLARER.
SATURDAY NIGHT, (last in New-York,)—LOVE IS BLIND—OLIVEIRA. NE'ER TOO LATE TO MEND—H. Russell's DREAM OF THE REVELER.
MONDAY NIGHT, Jan. 2, at Williamsburgh, NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES—SENOR OLIVEIRA. DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND—SIMON THE CELLARER.
TUESDAY NIGHT, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute—NOTHING VENTURE, NOTHING HAVE—COURTSHIP OF 1646—SENOR OLIVEIRA. LOVE'S LABOR LOST—SIMON THE CELLARER.
Seats secured in advance, and at the usual places in New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, without extra charge.
Seats, numbered and secured, 50c.; other seats 25c.

"THE" ATTRACTION OF THE HOLIDAYS, (provided the clerk of the weather so decides,) will undoubtedly be the skating at the Central Park. You will find everything necessary to enable you to join in the sport at the CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM in boundless variety.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

THE CHRISTMAS ANNIVERSARY OF the Willet st. M. E. Church Sunday School will, by request, be repeated on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 29. Doors open at 6 A. M. Exercises to commence at 7 A. M. Tickets 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

FINE ARTS.

"PARISINA."
This magnificent painting, by ANDREA GASTALDI, with B. Paul Akers' (the eminent American sculptor) statue of the
"DEAD PEARL DIVER,"
Just added to the collection of above 120 first-class works of art, now on exhibition at the
DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
NO 548 BROADWAY.
Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

Will close for the Winter Season, Saturday, Dec. 31.
HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO—ON VIEW and for sale, GAINSBOROUGH'S celebrated picture, THE WOODCUTTER'S DAUGHTER.
The finest work by this master in the United States.
THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH.
Hay's chef d'œuvre. Other works by high class artists.
Admission on application from 9 A. M. to 4½ P. M., at the Studio, University, Washington-square, Room 18.

GEO. L. BROWN'S "VIEW OF THE RUINS of JERUSALEM FROM MOUNT ALBANO." "OLD APPIAN WAY NEAR ROME."
And twenty other large Paintings, with twenty-four highly finished Pencil Drawings, by the above celebrated artist. On exhibition, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 768 Broadway. GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

DU CHAILLU'S INTERESTING AFRICAN collection of specimens of Natural History, containing the gigantic Gorilla, and the Koola-Kamba, and other large Apes, with their skeletons; and many other animals, birds and native curiosities, is open DAY and EVENING, at No. 635 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

CHARLES THE FIRST—BY THE GREAT VELASQUEZ—Painted at Madrid, in 1623. This celebrated Historical Picture is now on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities will remain open at 659 Broadway. Open day and evening. Admission 25c.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired, and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Practical Benefits of the Cooper Institute.—Since 1st of November last the first course of free instruction has been in progress at the Cooper Union. About 2,000 pupils now participate in the educational advantages of the Institution, 420 of whom are in the drawing-classes; 300 in the vocal music classes; 300 in the chemistry class; 200 in that pursuing the study of mathematics, and 150 in that which devotes its energies to natural philosophy. The School of Design for women has 120 pupils, but a very small proportion of whom (only 12 out of 120) pay for tuition. These are the only ones in the building, moreover, who pay anything. There are lectures or classes every evening in the week free to all, upon application with certificate of good moral character. The free reading-room is one of the largest in the country, including a great number of periodicals, sent free of charge, besides a subscription-list for publications of this class, amounting to $1,200 per annum. All the leading foreign and domestic journals are received. The picture-gallery contains a large number of paintings by the old masters, including an original Raphael. A large portion of the Bryan collection is temporarily in the gallery. The expenses of the Institution are partially maintained by rents of offices and stores. The revenue from this source is, however, smaller than it should be, owing to the unfinished state of Tompkins Market, and the uncouth sheds temporarily erected in its stead. Mr. Cooper has authorized the Trustees to draw upon him for $10,000 to make up the deficit in the first year's receipts. The Trustees will make an interesting report to the next Legislature.

The Skating Carnival.—Crowds rushed to Central Park yesterday, assured by the extremely cold weather that the skating would be in its prime, and they were not disappointed. Much of the rough ice had been flooded by he laborious process of pumping, so that professional skaters had a surface as smooth and glassy as could be desired to glide over. It is said that 600,000 pairs of skates have been sold in this City since the skating mania of the present season broke out, and a serious rise in the price of the article is hinted at. Hitherto, Philadelphians have found little to boast of in the fact that their rivers and the approaches to their harbor are frozen over during the Winter season, but the *Ledger* of yesterday discourses as follows: "New-York boasts of her twenty-acre skating pond at the new Park, scarcely larger than some of our brick ponds. If the citizens of that City wish to know what skating is, they should visit Philadelphia in Winter, when they would find the Schuylkill frozen over for a hundred miles in length, and skating enough not only for all the citizens of the commercial metropolis, but sufficient besides for all the skaters in the Union. If the Manhattan Islander goes crazy over a twenty-acre skating pond, what would he do with the Schuylkill, Wissahickon, Hollander's Creek, and the hundreds of other sources of enjoyment of that exercise which the youth of Philadelphia have at their command?"

Rev. Dr. Burchard on Novels and Novel-Reading.—The first lecture of a course for the benefit of the City Library Association, established during the last Spring, at No. 3 Abingdon-square, was delivered last night at the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Bedford and Morton streets, by Rev. Dr. Burchard. His subject was "Novels and Novel-Reading." He dwelt principally on the indiscriminate reading of novels, as destructive to the literary taste, leading to the perversion of the moral judgment, and the impoverishment of the active sympathetic faculties, unfitting for the practical realities of life, and tending to corrupt the character and the heart. He acknowledged the genius of the best novelists, but thought that Bulwer, Byron, Fielding, Smollett, Sir Walter Scott, Dickens, George Sand, Eugene Sue, Alexander Dumas, and the other lesser lights, had created a literature whose fruit was death.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.—By the breaking of a rail yesterday morning, about half-past 7 o'clock, three passenger cars attached to the express train from Albany were thrown from the track when approaching Stockport. The locomotive, with the baggage and passenger cars, met it and passed over the gap in safety. The last two cars also remained on the track. A brakeman was slightly injured, but none of the passengers were hurt. At Hudson another train was made up so speedily that the express was but an hour behind time when it reached Poughkeepsie.

Erection of a new Mozart Hall.—It is stated in certain quarters that Mayor Wood has in reserve a fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which he designs to employ in constructing a new hall for the accommodation of that section of the Democracy of which he is the head. It is probable that the building will be erected in Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music.

Aid for the Jews at Gibraltar.—Rev. J. J. Lyons, minister of the Jewish congregation of Shearith Israel, in this City, has been empowered to receive contributions in aid of the distressed Jews of Tangier, who have sought refuge at Gibraltar. A circular has been issued, setting forth the necessities of those unfortunate persons.

The U. S. District-Attorneyship.—Judge Roosevelt, who is confined to his house by serious illness, has not yet made known his determination in regard to the office tendered him by the President. He has not, however, intimated any disposition to decline it.

Naval Architecture.—In accordance with an invitation extended to him by Hon. George Bancroft, Mr. Henry Grinnell, Dr. Hawks, Mr. August Belmont and others, Hon. J. McLeod Murphy will lecture this evening, at Clinton Hall, on American ships and ship-builders.

Police Reports.

QUARRELSOME WORKMEN.

Sigismund Bass, of No. 187 Lewis-street, and Henry Defries, of No. 90 Cannon-street, both workmen in an iron-safe manufactory on the east side of the City, had recourse to blows for the purpose of settling a trifling matter of dispute between them. During the encounter Bass is alleged to have inflicted severe wounds on his antagonist's arm and side with a sharp chisel. Bass was apprehended and taken before Justice Brennan. He admitted having used the chisel, but asserted that he did so in self-defence. He was held, however, in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of felonious assault.

AN UNFORTUNATE INTERFERENCE.

James Adams, a young colored man, was taken to Essex Market Court yesterday on the complaint of Jane Watkins, a young mulatto girl, residing at No. 25 Willett-street, who exhibited a serious cut on her left arm and two other wounds in her side, which she alleges to have been inflicted by the prisoner. The night before Christmas, having met Adams in the street, she informed him of the infidelity of his wife. He asked her to accompany him to a saloon, where, over refreshments, she could relate the matter in detail. While there Mrs. Adams, the subject of the conversation, entered, and a general tumult ensued, during which the prisoner is alleged to have used the knife. Adams admitted the truth of the charge against him, but pleaded in extenuation his frenzied condition of mind at the revelation that had been made him. Not deeming the excuse sufficient, the prisoner was locked up to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

DETECTED IN THE ACT.

On Tuesday night Daniel Sinclair, the night porter at the Brandreth House, discovered Charles Lane, *alias* Peter Curry, in the act of rifling the trunks of Mr. Joseph G. Briggs, the proprietor of the hotel. The thief had opened the trunk with false keys, and $200 worth of clothing had been packed up for removal. Lane was delivered into the custody of the Fifth Precinct Police, and having been taken before Alderman Tuomey, was held on a charge of attempting to commit grand larceny.

Coroner's Inquests.

On Tuesday afternoon a well-dressed young man, who has not been identified, fell into the water at Pier No. 11, N. R. He was speedily rescued, but did not long survive. Coroner Jackman held an inquest on the body, and a witness of the accident testified that deceased seemed to be intoxicated, and in his fall his head came in contact with the side of a boat.... Another unknown man was found dead yesterday on the mud flats at the foot of Thirtieth-street, E. R. Deceased was respectably dressed, and apparently about 40 years of age. Coroner Gamble held an inquest, and as there were no marks of violence on the body, the Jury returned a verdict of "Death by drowning."

Fires.

IN A RESTAURANT.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the restaurant of Henry Fielder, in the basement of No. 418 Broadway, corner of Canal-street. The furniture and fixtures of the saloon were injured to the extent of about $1,000, and are insured for $500 in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company. J. Burke's boot and shoe store, on the first floor, was damaged by fire and water to the extent of $500, and is insured in the Citizen's Insurance Company. The damage to the building, owned by Patrick Dickie, amounts to about $200, and is insured in the Jefferson Insurance Company. The stock of a clothing-store in No. 291 Canal-street, was damaged to the amount of $200, and is insured in the Etna Insurance Company. The cause of the fire is unknown.

IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.

The Second District alarm, at 11 o'clock last evening, was caused by a fire in a cottage-house, owned by a Mr. Scott, in Sixth-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street. The total damage amounts to about $200, and is insured. The house was occupied by Mrs. Thomas.

Serious Accident in the Harbor.

STEAMER GRANADA SUNK BY THE ICE.

The steamship *Granada*, Capt. John McGowan, from New-Orleans on the 20th and Havana on the 23d inst., arrived last evening with passengers and a small cargo to M. O. Roberts. Capt. McGowan states that he had very thick weather when approaching Sandy Hook, and it was with much difficulty that he reached the Bar, where he obtained a pilot. He came up the Bay without meeting with any mishap; and after being boarded by the news boat at Quarantine, the steamer proceeded towards the City in charge of the pilot. As the vessel was passing Governor's Island, it ran into a large field of drift ice floating down the North River. The engine was at once slowed, and the steamer moved but slowly in order to avoid injury from the drifting mass, which was believed to be too soft to cause damage. Unperceived, however, the ice had cut through the bow planking of the steamer, and before the officers were aware of the danger, the forward compartment was filled with water. As it was quite near her dock, Capt. McGowan made an effort to force the steamer into her old berth at the foot of Warren-street, but unfortunately a canal-barge lay directly across the mouth of the slip. By this time the water had run over the forward bulkhead, extinguishing the fires, and the engines stopped. All hands were set to work removing the passengers' baggage and the bedding and furniture to the upper deck. This was accomplished before that deck had been reached by the water. Lines were then run to the Chambers-street pier, and an effort was made to get the steamer into that slip, but she soon touched bottom, having sank to her guards. The passengers were all safely landed.

The cargo of the *Granada* consists of 58 bales of cotton, 200 bbls. flour, 25 do. of stearine, and 25 do. of clarified sugar from New-Orleans, and a small quantity of cigars and tobacco from Havana. The latter will be a total loss. Should the hull be held in its present position, it is thought to be practicable to free her of water in a short time by the aid of steam-pumps. There is no insurance on the vessel.

The Arrival of Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

HIS RECEPTION AT THE ASTOR HOUSE—ONE HUNDRED GUNS FIRED IN THE PARK.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward arrived in the steamship *Arago* at 9 o'clock last evening, in the enjoyment of improved health. In consequence of the snow-storm which prevailed during a part of the day, the steamer could not be seen from Sandy Hook when at the point where vessels are usually visible, and the fact that she was coming into the Harbor was not telegraphed until she was near at hand. There was time enough, however, for a few of Mr. Seward's personal and political friends to reach the pier before the vessel arrived, and as soon as she touched the dock, he was placed in a carriage and driven rapidly to the Astor House. One hundred guns, which were fired in the City Hall Park in honor of his return, gave notice of Mr. Seward's arrival to his friends, who gathered in large numbers at the Astor House, and greeted his appearance with three hearty cheers. After shaking hands with a number of gentlemen, whom he recognized as acquaintances, he proceeded to his room. A few of his most enthusiastic admirers followed him there, but, as it was understood that he was fatigued, the remainder took their departure.

The arrangements for to-day are as follows: The two Republican General Committees will wait upon Mr. Seward at 10½ o'clock this morning, at the Astor House, and between the hours of 12 and 2 he will receive his friends in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall. He will then return to the Astor House, and at 5 o'clock will leave the City for Auburn.

THE INFANTS' HOME.

Laying of the Corner Stone—Address by Rev. H. E. Montgomery.

The corner stone of the "The Infants' Home," an institution designed for the education and the support of illegitimate children, was laid at 3 P. M., yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies, on the ground set apart for it by the Common Council, corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, and immediately adjoining the "Nursery and Child's Hospital." Not many were present on the occasion, doubtless on account of the storm. Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, of the Church of the Incarnation, performed the religious services accompanying the ceremony, and the stone was rolled into its place, nominally by Mrs. Mary A. Dubois, First Directress of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital," really and truly by two laborers. Under the stone were deposited copies of the Times and *Express*, American coins, a bible, and other relics of this barbarous age. This done, all present repaired to the Methodist Church, in Fiftieth-street, where Rev. Mr. Montgomery delivered an address.

Ex-Councilman Charles H. Haswell took the Chair, and Hon. Erastus Brooks stated that Mayor Tiemann would have been present had not his official duties detained him.

Rev. Mr. Montgomery said: They were assembled on this occasion, in the midst of a season devoted to deeds of charity, to lay the corner-stone of the Infant's Home. It was designed for the illegitimate children of fallen women of previous good character, whose reception into such an asylum would in all probability, be the means of replacing the mother in the course of virtue and in the way of an honest livelihood. Mr. Montgomery gave an outline of the history of the Institution here founded, which is the first institution of the kind inaugurated in the United States. About the middle of the preceding century Capt. Thomas Coram had projected a "Hospital for Foundlings," which was erected in London. At first, due care was not taken in the admission of foundlings, but in 1760 the system under which the Hospital is now conducted, was established. It was then made a Hospital for poor illegitimate children whose mothers were known. The objects of the "Infants' Home" were precisely the same, and the same care would be taken in its management to avoid the evils resulting from the indiscriminate reception of foundlings. The speaker combated the idea that in providing a refuge in which shame might hide itself, one of the very obstacles to the sin which the wholesome fear of that shame engenders was removed, and that, to a certain extent, the commission of the vice, the consequences of which your benevolence seeks to avert, is encouraged. The objection was answered by the simple fact that the sin whose consequences the institution was to endeavor to repair, needed for its frequent commission no encouragement but the natural weakness of the one sex and the wily seductions of the other, and had been the crying evil of humanity ever since the first transgression. We should not abstain from doing positive and active good because evil might incidentally result from the acts of benevolence. If the doctrine were carried out that the good of society demanded the suppression of institutions whose aim it was to relieve suffering arising directly from sin, as if the relief afforded to the consequences of the guilt were a premium upon its repeated commission, what, he asked, would become of the various medical and surgical charities of Christendom? If it was right to adopt curative measures in one case it was in another. Such objections as those here noticed were at war with the whole nature and design of our religion. He drew a picture of the blessings which the "Infants' Home" might disseminate in a given instance, and said the language of the Institution, if it could speak, would be the exquisite lines wherewith the poet paraphrased the well-known incident in St. John's Gospel:

> Oh, woman, if by simple wile,
>   Thy soul has strayed from honor's track,
> 'Tis Mercy only can beguile,
>   By gentle ways, the wanderer back.
> Go, go—be innocent and live—
>   The tongues of men may wound thee sore,
> But Heaven in pity can forgive,
>   And bids thee "Go, and sin no more."

In support of the proposition that it was proper to establish such institutions, Mr. Montgomery quoted what Fielding, Dr. Burns, Sidney Smith, Sir Thomas Bernard and others have written on the subject, and adduced the testimony furnished by the annals of the Foundling Hospital in London. He dwelt upon the necessity of establishing such an institution in this City, and called attention to the incidental benefits that would result therefrom. It would be an admirable school for the study of infantile diseases. It would be a "training" school for the various useful employments of life. The speaker eulogized the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and the House of Mercy, and expressed the hope that the "Infants' Home" would be abundantly useful, and liberally supported. At the conclusion of the address, Mr. Brooks moved a vote of thanks to the orator. It was carried. Mr. Montgomery pronounced a benediction, and the audience separated.

NATIONAL HEALTH CONVENTION.

Second Day's Proceedings at the Cooper Institute—The Doctors Disagree.

In spite of the storm, about a hundred and fifty persons assembled at the Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon to attend the adjourned session of the Health Convention.

Dr. Trall was the first speaker. He called attention to the profound ignorance of most physicians as to the effect of the medicines which they administered. There was, in his opinion, too little attention paid to hygiene and hydropathy. The drug schools of physicians were contending among themselves as to what kind of drugs sick people should take. He and his associates believed there was no need of drugs. Nature never intended to provide a remedy for the infraction of her laws. The cure of disease was found only in coming under the right laws. He defied the drug physicians to explain the theory of any one disease, or the effect of any one medicine. The way to reform medical science was, to remove the temptation to the physician which the false state of society now presented. Was it right that it should be made a physician's interest to keep people sick? Yet people who would give one hundred dollars to get cured of Typhus fever, would grudge the giving of one dollar to know how they could live without having that disease. Let them pay their physicians for keeping them well, and he believed that the laws of hygiene would soon become more generally known. As it is now, diseases multiply as medicines and doctors increase. They cure one disease by producing another. In his opin'on, few people w[illegible] lungs, or scarlet fever, if le[illegible] the City was taken away to-morr[illegible] that the deaths would fall off three hundred.

Dr. Jackson—I would be almost willing to die myself to produce that result. [Laughter.]

After Dr. Trall had concluded, Dr. Jackson explained that he had been misrepresented as saying that Doctors were a great evil and a relic of the dark ages. He did not say that. He believed they were a necessity growing out of our habits of life. In a perfect state of society neither lawyers, ministers nor doctors would be requisite.

Mrs. Page was the next speaker. Was not woman, she asked, with her ordinary education, a diseased wreck, acquiring education with physical deterioration? Even did she understand her work, she could not perform it properly in her present condition. Modern education was not what was needed to qualify her. Woman should be made to feel that life is not a burden to be borne; she has a claim to perfect womanhood. A proper education would teach her that pain and weariness and deformity could become obsolete. Then man would realize the idea of a woman created thoroughly good. Had the mother a proper education, her children need not be sick, or absent from the school-room or the play-ground, or be relieved from pain at the expense of subsequent misery and shortened life. It is not enough that girls at school get a smattering of physiology—the education should be complete; she needs to be taught definitely and particularly what kills and what cures. Physiological education was the pearl of great price.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Page's address, the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Dr. Jackson opened the evening session with a few remarks. He thought that people did not fully appreciate their moral obligation to keep in a healthy condition. Men respected the rights of neighbors in the matter of property, and kept the ten commandments, but doubled up their fists in the face of God in the matter of attention to their physical health.

Miss Harriet Austin, of Dansville, N. Y., a lady of about 25 years, dressed in the Bloomer costume, was then introduced. After speaking of the causes of sickness in both sexes, and of the necessity of health to the true performance of our duties in life, she spoke of the importance of a judicious amount of amusement, as inseparable from obedience to the natural laws governing human health. How common it was for the Pennsylvania Dutch and the Mormon women to equal the men in strength and physical vigor. Did not this show that woman's frame was susceptible of healthful, muscular development? Was not this development the solemn duty of the mother to her children? Women generally transgressed the physical law more than men, in various ways. One of these was her style of dress. Did not her whole apparel baffle all suppositions as to the true shape of a woman's form? Did Providence curse women with legs, or was their shape more objectionable than those of the men? If it was immodest to expose them, was it not highly so to exhibit them in a muddy condition at the street-crossings? How could a woman have the natural use of her legs, with a dress extending to the ground?

The speaker advocated the American or Bloomer costume, with the hat covering the head, as the most advantageous to health, providing all the garments were made loose enough to allow full play to the respiratory and muscular organs. In the words of another, the woman's dress emancipation movement had against it "fashion, taste, custom, dealers in dry goods, undertakers and the sentiment of the street, and in its favor health, comfort, economy and common sense." [Applause.] Miss Austin quoted a number of instances which had come to her knowledge where the reform dress had been adopted with physical advantage by prominent and accomplished women. She had worn the dress herself for eight years, and believed more firmly than ever that the long dresses were unfit to be worn. [Applause.]

Dr. Jackson followed with a few remarks, and returned thanks for the attention which had been given, especially to the lady speakers. The meeting adjourned, to meet at Dr. Trall's, No. 13 Laight-street, this evening.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS—THE BIBLE QUESTION AGAIN—REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—VOTE OF THANKS, &C.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, (the last of the Board of 1859), a communication was received from the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, re-stating their position in relation to the refusal of the teachers to read the Bible in their schools, and recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President and Clerk of this Board be and they are authorized and directed to sign no warrants in favor of the Principals of the Grammar, Primary Schools, and Primary Departments, for the Fourth; Sixth, and Fourteenth Wards, for their salaries for the months of September, October, November, and December, last past.

Mr. Dougherty moved the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Adams moved to lay it on the table, which was carried by a vote of 21 to 12.

The certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council was received, setting forth the names of the School Officers elected at the last election. It was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

The annual report of the Committee on Finance was received and ordered to be printed as follows:

Excess of Appropriation of 1858........ $154,824 32
Current Expenses........ 1,091,175 68
Total........ $1,246,000 00
Appropriations for special purposes, 1859. $131,177 36
Expended for all other purposes........ 987,459 37
Total........ $1,118,636 73
Available fund........ 1,091,175 68
Balance against Board........ $27,461 05

Votes of thanks to the President, to Mr. Cushing, Chairman of the Finance Committee; to Mr. Thomas Beese, Clerk of the Board; to Dr. Eager, Chairman of the Normal School Committee; to Mr. Gildersleeve, Chairman of the Evening School Committee, were passed unanimously.

Before the vote of thanks to Mr. Gildersleeve had been passed upon, Mr. Tucker moved to amend by thanking each member and all the Clerks and *attachés* of the Board. The amendment was accepted by Mr. Adams, who had made the motion, and then the Board adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

SPECIAL BUSINESS—WEEKLY REPORT OF ARRIVALS.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, Mr. Curtiss in the Chair. Mr. Jellinghaus called the attention of the Board to the case of a sailor named George Lineman, who arrived here from St. Domingo by the brig *Helen Jane*, and being sick, applied to the Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island, for admittance, and was refused. The matter was referred to the Vice-President, with power. He would be sent to Ward's Island.

The weekly statement shows that there have been 1,739 arrivals of emigrants since the last report, and $3,026 received for commutation; total number of arrivals during the year have been 79,070. Total to same time last year was 77,460. Excess of the present over last year's arrivals, 1,610. The number of inmates in the institutions, 790.

THE NEW MAYOR TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Mr. Fernando Wood and ex-Judge Bronson presented themselves at the Mayor's Office yesterday, and took the official oaths administered by Mayor Tiemann. The oath of the Mayor,—which is the same, *mutatis mutandis*, with that of the Corporation Counsel—was as follows:

I, Fernando Wood, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Mayor of the City of New-York according to the best of my ability. FERNANDO WOOD.

Subscribed and sworn before me, the 28th day of December, 1859, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

It is rumored that Col. Burnham, of the Twenty-second Ward, is to be Marshal under the new *régime*, instead of Mr. Stephens, and that Mr. Hinchman, the Assistant-Marshal, will be retained.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Representatives of the Fire Department was held last evening in Firemen's Hall, Mercer-street. A number of reports of committees were presented and acted upon, but no business of general public interest was transacted.

The Weather.

A COLD SNAP—STATE OF THE MERCURY ALONG THE HUDSON AND THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Whoever ventured out of doors yesterday experienced the coldest weather which we have had this season. Stage-drivers muffled themselves up so that their eyes only were visible, and even then the poor fellows longed to reach the end of their routes, that they might dismount, and set their blood in circulation; conductors had many pretexts for taking shelter under their cars, despite the rules which shut them out on the platform during the coldest and most stormy weather; and business-men found that their first duty on reaching their offices, if they had been reckless enough to take their usual walk down town, was to thaw off the icicles from their beards. About noon the gray clouds which had gradually been gathering began to fulfill their promise of a snow-storm. Visions of sleigh-rides danced before many eyes, but unfortunately the atmosphere grew colder and colder, until the flakes ceased falling, and the sky finally became clear. During this flurry, Broadway presented a singular appearance. The Russ pavement became so slippery that the stages found themselves obliged to take to the side streets, and until the snow ceased falling that thoroughfare was silent.

This exceedingly cold snap will undoubtedly close the navigation of the Hudson. For the first time this Winter, there was a clear sheet of ice formed over the channel at Poughkeepsie. Between this City and Yonkers the floating ice was frozen together.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the mercury was six degrees below zero, and last evening it was still lower. The thermometer ranged as follows at some of the principal points between this City and Troy, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning:

Yonkers, 6 deg. below zero; Tarrytown and Sing-sing, 5 deg. below zero; Peekskill, 4 deg. below [illegible] deg. below zero; Poughkeepsie, [illegible] zero; Troy, 10 deg. below zero.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

Boston—8 A. M.—Thermometer 2° below zero. 8 P. M.—3 below zero.

Rouse's Point—8 A. M.—Thermometer 19° below zero.

Burlington—8 A. M.—Thermometer 10° below zero.

St. Johnsbury—8 A. M.—Thermometer 20° below zero.

Montreal—8 A. M.—Weather clear and very cold. Thermometer 16° below zero. The river not yet frozen over opposite the city. Water very high. The lower part of Griffintown flooded.

Oswego—1.10 P. M.—Weather very cold. Thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning 9° below zero.

Philadelphia—P. M.—Thermometer 12° above zero early this morning. It commenced snowing at 11 o'clock. Wind northeast.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Ferry Meeting.—There was no ferry meeting held in the City Hall last evening—the time to which the last meeting was adjourned—because no decision has yet been made on the injunction granted by Judge Hogeboom. A few people, with the officers of the last meeting, assembled in the Governor's room, when it was left with the chairman—Parmenus Johnson—to call the public together again whenever he may deem it expedient.

Held to Answer.—A man named William Buckley was brought before Justice Cornwell, and committed in full, to answer a charge of assault and battery with a deadly weapon, preferred by Peter Farrell, grocer, corner of Bergen and Powers streets. The accused, with a friend named Tracy, went into Farrell's place and made an attack upon him, it is alleged, without any provocation.

Fatal Accident.—A boy named Peter Taggert, residing at the corner of North Third and Fourth streets, died yesterday from injuries received by a coal cart tipping upon him. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

An Indignant Senate.

A cold reply of Gov. Stewart, of Missouri, to an inquiry of the Senate of that State, seems to have produced a very warm feeling in that body. The Senate called upon the Governor for information concerning the evidence which caused him to issue bonds to the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. The Governor returned the following laconic answer:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 17.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE: I am in receipt of your very polite note. R. M. STEWART.

Whereupon the Senate, on motion of Mr. Watkins, adopted the following pungent resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, That the communication from the Governor, in answer to a call upon him by that body, for the evidence upon which he authorized the issuing of the bonds of the State to the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, is undignified, not responsive and ought not to be received. It is therefore made the duty of the Secretary to return to the Executive said communication, together with the resolution.

His Excellency's communication was accordingly returned to him, and there the matter rests.

The Fire in Newark.—After a full investigation into the causes of the fire which occurred in Newark on Monday, by which Mrs. Lyons lost her life, the Coroner's Jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased, Alice Lyons, came to her death on the morning of the 26th of December, by being burned in the building in the rear of No. 59 Court-street, and that the origin of the fire we believe to be caused by design, but by whom is to this jury unknown."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 28.

$14,000	Tenn. 6s '90....	90	50	Mich. Cen. R'd. b15	39¼
1,000	Missouri S. 6s..	83⅞	200	do.........	39
1,000	California S. 7s..	86	80	do.........s30	38⅞
1,000	N. C. State 6s...	96	100	M. S. & N. Ia Rd..	6⅞
1,000	Virginia S. 6s...	94⅞	245	do.........	6
4,000	do....	94¼	10	M.S.& N. I. g'd s'k.	17
1,000	E. R. 1st M. B...	92⅞	100	do.........	16¾
2,000	E. R. 2 M. B...	93½	50	Panama R......s15	128⅞
1,000	E. R. Ct. B. '62..	29½	20	do.........p&c	128⅞
1,000	H. Rr. 1st.....	94	50	do.........opg	128⅞
1,000	M. S. Sg. Fd. Bs.	58	100	Ill. Central R...b20	58¼
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	85	10	do	58
45	Bank of Commerce	99¼	10	Clev.,Col.& Cin.R.	95
30	Am. Ex. Bank.....	98¼	10	Galena & Chicago R.	64¾
35	Chatham Bank.....	94	650	do.........	64⅛
12	Bank of Republic..	129	150	do.........s60	64¼
200	Pac. M. S. Co...b60	77¼	100	do.........s30	64⅞
50	do.........	76⅞	50	do.........b30	64⅝
50	do.........s30	76½	450	do.........	64⅞
25	N. Y. Central R...	75¼	50	do.........s15	64⅞
755	do.........	75⅛	350	Clev. & Toledo R..	19
100	do.........s10	75⅞	900	do.........	19¼
500	do.........s30	75	900	do.........b30	19⅛
200	do.........s60	75	250	Chicago & R. I. R.	62⅞
100	do.........s3	75	100	do.........s10	62⅞
200	do.........b30	75¼	100	do.........b10	62⅞
100	do.........s10	75	50	do.........s7	62⅞
200	Harlem Rail'd..b60	34	50	do.........s10	62⅞
100	do.........	34	50	do.........s16	62⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s '90....	90	100	Erie Railroad......	8¾
5,000	Virginia S. 6s...	94½	600	Hudson R. R......	41⅞
5,000	do.........	94⅞	50	Chi. & R. I. R..b60	63⅛
16,000	Missouri S. 6s.s60	83⅞	200	do.........	63⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.....	85	100	Reading Railroad..	41¾
5,000	H. Riv. R. 2d M.	99¼	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S. b60	17
70	Union Bank.......	99	50	Panama R.......s15	128¼
200	N. Y. Cent. R...s10	75⅞	100	do.........s60	127⅞
50	do.........s10	75⅞	50	Ill. Cen R.......b30	58
50	do.........b60	75⅞	350	Gal. & Chi. R......	64⅞
400	do.........	75¼	50	do.........s10	64⅞
100	do.........s60	75¼	250	do.........b30	65

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28—P. M.

The awards of the Treasury Bids at Washington yesterday were not communicated officially to the bidders here by the morning's mail, but a number of them have already deposited part of the Money on the authority of the telegraphic report. The whole sum left with the Sub-Treasurer to-day is about $500,000. The Wall-street Money Brokers will receive of the 6 ℘ cent. Bids nearly as follows:

Riggs & Co......	$775,000	Hoffman.........	$160,000
Drexel.........	525,000	Thompson.........	100,000
Trevor.........	160,000	Marié.........	50,000
Total			$1,770,000

The remainder appears to have been taken for temporary investment: The Bank of Commerce $100,000; U. S. Trust Co., $100,000; R. L. & A. Stuart, $125,000; various savings institutions, insurance companies, &c., about $900,000. The only resales we hear of to-day amount to $17,000, at ½ of 1 ℘ cent. premium. The fact that the present award is at the extreme rate of 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum interest, will, no doubt, influence the holders of the 4½ ℘ cents, now falling due, to send the bills forward for prompt redemption. The amount due at the close of this month is $1,100,000.

Although the Treasury Operation caused some shifting of Money this forenoon, the general supply to the Brokers was not perceptibly influenced, and the rate is easy at the close of the day at 6 ℘ cent. The State Canal Auditor is now paying off about $2,000,000 on Certificates for Arrearages, of which $800,000 will be paid directly to the Bank of Commerce and other holders in this City. The business in Discounts this week is quite steady, with little or no alteration in rates. The large Banks are disposed to accommodate the heavy preparations making for the close of the Old Year. In the Foreign Exchanges, the rates talked of for Saturday's steamers, (of which there will be three, and perhaps four, for Europe,) are 109⅞@109½ on London, standard Bankers here, and 109@109½ for transient Bills, and f.5.17½@f.5.16¼ on Paris, by leading drawers here, and f.5.20@f.5.18⅞ for Southern.

There was a lower Stock Market in the early part of the day for the Share list, particularly Galena and Chicago and New-York Central, but the demand improved in the afternoon, and prices were steadier at the close than on Tuesday. Central 75½, as against 75¼ ℘ cent., after selling down to 75 ℘ cent. at the first Board. A rumor, which turned out to be anonymous, or at all events unauthorized, was circulated in the morning, to the effect that the Galena Company will give no cash dividend in February. The shares fell upon this to 64¼ ℘ cent., but subsequently recovered to 65 ℘ cent. The latest letters from Chicago speak of the dividend in cash as certain, and the answers to inquiries by telegraph to-day are to the same purport. In sympathy with the further decline in Central and Galena this morning, Rock Island fell off to 62⅞, but afterwards sold at 63⅛ cash, and 63½ buyer 60 days. The other Western Roads were a fraction weaker than on Tuesday, although the returns of the third week's traffic in September came in well, with the single exception of Galena, where there is a slight falling off from the corresponding week last season. Panama fell off to 128½ cash, and 127⅞, seller 60 days, and Pacific Mail was dull at 76½@⅞. Hudson shares firm at 41⅞; the Second morgages, 99¼ sales, and for the First Mortgages, 105 ℘ cent. bid. Not much done in Erie shares. The Second Mortgages rose to 92½ ℘ cent., and the Convertibles sold at 29½ ℘ cent. The State Stocks same as yesterday, except Virginias, which rose to 94½@⅞ ℘ cent. Illinois Central Bonds firmer at 85 ℘ cent. The general market this afternoon left off steady.

We are furnished by one of the Directors of the New York Central Company, with the following figures, which, in a semi-official form, were designed to accompany the late declaration of 3 ℘ cent. dividend:

Estimate of the result of the business of the New-York Central road, for the six months which will end 31st January, 1860:

August earnings, (actual)........		$591,920
September earnings, (actual)........		743,599
October earnings, (actual)........		720,202
November earnings, (actual)........		652,406
December earnings, (estimated)........		510,000
January earnings, (estimated)........		380,000
Total........		$3,598,127
Expenses........	$2,014,951	
Sinking Fund........	56,376	
Sinking Fund, 1876........	30,060	
Sinking Fund, others........	23,012	
Interest........	495,000	
Rent, Niagara Falls........	30,000	—$2,660,400
Net for Dividend........		$937,727

As the Dividend declared is 3 ℘ cent. on $720,000, the resulting surplus is $217,727, after cutting down the December and January earnings to the low figures of last season, and adding 2 ℘ cent. to the ordinary rate of expenses; that is, 56 ℘ cent. is estimated for the business since August, as against 54 ℘ cent., the official rate, on the business of last year.

The subscriptions to the Plan for Reorganizing the Finances of the Erie Company will close under the original stipulation on Saturday next, December 31. The subscribers have came in so rapidly within the past few days, that all the new certificates cannot be filled up at once, and as the essential point is the assent of Bond and Share holders to the arrangement before the close of the year, we suggest that they merely subscribe their assent at once, without surrendering the old securities until such time as the Secretary and Trustees may be able to make out the evidences of claim upon the new organization. We hear that the subscription for the Continent of Europe remains open at Berlin until January 1, and for the English holders at London until the same time.

The Bank of Commerce has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 3½ ℘ cent.

We understand that the half-yearly net profits of the Michigan Central Road, to 30th November ult., are equal to $185,000, and that after appropriating $75,000 to the Sinking Fund, about $110,000, or a little less than 2 ℘ cent., will remain for division hereafter among the stockholders.

The American Fire Insurance Company has declared an Interest Dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable Jan. 3. The Great Western Marine Insurance Company has declared the usual semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ ℘ cent. on its cash capital of one million dollars. The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank will pay interest at the rate of 6 ℘ cent ℘ annum on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 ℘ cent. ℘ annum on larger amounts on the 16th of January.

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $688,348; payments, $204,394; balance, this afternoon, $6,401,103.

Commercial News by the Arago.

The successful introduction of the Ocean Marine Insurance Company has led to the formation of another, to be called the Universal Marine Insurance Company, with a nominal capital of £1,000,000 in £20 shares.

Forty ingots of gold, worth about £30,000 and £540 in coin were recovered from the *Royal Charter* on Monday last.

The advices from Marseilles state that the failure of the Franco-Belge Sugar Refinery at that port has caused great trouble and discredit. The manager, it is said, is in prison. Telegrams from Russia announce the failure of Mr. Frederick Hill, at St. Petersburg, with liabilities estimated at 250,000 silver roubles, or about £40,000.

The Indian Loan shows undiminished firmness; and a strong illustration is furnished of the preference of the public for buying on an advanced market is the fact, that the East Indian Railway 5 ℘ cent. debentures, £1,000,000 of which were lately offered at par for nearly a fortnight, are now sought at 1⅛@2 premium.

The last annual return of the public revenue and expenditure exhibits the Post-office in a very favorable position, the ordinary receipts having been £3,175,560, while the expenditure was £1,894,917, showing a balance of £1,280,643.

The Tea Trade, Dec. 12.—The deliveries in London, estimated for the week, were 799,144 lbs., which is an increase of 39,770, compared with the previous statement.

The following is from the *Times'* City Article, Dec. 14:

"The English Funds have been without animation, to-day, although the general feeling of confidence appears undiminished. Consols were quoted at 95⅛@¼, ex dividend. The probability of a financial operation on behalf of Russia continues to exercise influence.

The demand for Discount to-day was larger than yesterday.

French Three ℘ centes are quoted at 70f. 60c. In the Foreign Exchanges a slight recovery took place in the Austrian rates.

Illinois Central shares declined $2."

MARKETS.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Dec. 12 and 13.—The market was dull on the 12th, but there was a speculative demand on the 13th, and the sales for the two days exceed 18,000 bales, 8,000 on speculation and for export. Prices unaltered.

London Corn Market, Dec. 12.—Market firm at the rates of last week.

Liverpool Corn and Breadstuffs Market, Dec. 13.—There was a limited demand for Wheat and Flour at last week's rates. Oats the turn lower. Beans 1s. lower. Barley and Peas unaltered. Indian Corn met with a fair inquiry—30s. 6d.@31s. for Itrala, and 31s. 6d.@32s. for Galatz and Odessa.

London Produce and Provision Market, Dec. 13.—Sugar firm and brisk. Tea flat. Coffee buoyant. Rice firm. Molasses firm, and prices well supported. Saltpetre active. Tallow quiet; 56s. 6d.@56s. 9d. on the spot. Iron—Scotch pig, 54s. 9d., cash, mixed numbers.

Latest Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Cotton—Sales, during the past three days, 25,000 bales, including 11,000 on speculation and for export, mainly the latter. The market is steady. Some authorities say prices are irregular, and quotations barely maintained.

The Manchester market is quiet, and in some cases previous rates are hardly maintained.

Breadstuffs—Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Breadstuffs dull and sales unimportant; all articles easier, but quotations unchanged. The other Corn markets are generally firm.

Provisions—Beef dull but steady. Pork quiet at 50s. Bacon quiet. Lard dull and nominal. Tallow, sales unimportant.

Produce—Resin dull, at 4s. for common. Sugar firm. Ashes steady; Pots. 27s. 3d.@27s. 6d.; Pearls, 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d. Spirits Turpentine steady, at 34s. Coffee firm.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

The market opens steady, with fair inquiry. Sales anticipated at 8,000 or more. Weather fine.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 13—P. M.

Consols for money closed at 95⅞, and for account, at 95⅞@95⅞.

LONDON CORN MARKET,

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 16.

Giles Son & Barker report arrivals of all Grain trifling. Wheat and all other articles held at fully Monday's prices, but as yet there does not appear to be much disposition to buy. *Arrivals*—Wheat, (British,) 1,340; Barley, (British,) 3,090; Malt, (British,) 1,350; Oats, (British,) 110; Flour, (British,) 1,190 sacks; Wheat, (foreign,) 450; Barley, (foreign,) 1,290; Oats, (foreign,) 3,440 sacks.

Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

Sight Exchange on New-York par to 1-20 per cent premium.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94½. Reading Railroad, 20⅞. Morris Canal, 49¼. Long Island Railroad, 11. Pennsylvania Railroad, 36¼.

Crops in Texas.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The southern mail brings Galveston dates of the 17th inst.

Cotton—total receipts this year, 88,520 bales, against 67,840 to same time last year. Stock in port, 34,940 bales, against 28,450 at same time last year.

The dates from Houston are to the 7th. The stock of cotton there was 15,385 bales.

Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Cotton easier. Sales to-day, 11,500 bales; middling, 10⅞c.@10⅞c.; sales yesterday, 8,000 bales; sales for past 3 days, 27,500 bales. Receipts ahead of last year's, 206,000 bales. **Sugar** firm, at 7c.@7⅛c. for fair to fully fair. Freights of Cotton to Liverpool, 9-16d. **Northern Exchange** unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

Flour steady. **Wheat** steady. **Corn** 2c. lower. **Whisky** firm, at 26⅛c.@27⅛c.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Cotton—Sales 4,000 bales, at 10½c. Sales of three days, 17,000 bales. Receipts of three days, 17,940 bales. **Freights**—To Liverpool 17-32d.@9-16d.; to Havre, 1c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

Hogs—Holders demand an advance, but buyers are unwilling to accede; sales to-day, 3,000 heads at $5 85@$6 25. **Mess Pork**—$16. **Bulk Meats**—5⅞c.@7⅛c., on the spot, and 6c.@7⅛c. for delivery in February. **Flour** quiet at $5 40@$5 45. **Whisky** ⅛c. lower.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada........ 3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail........ [illegible] A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad.... 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.... 5½ A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad..... [illegible] A. M. and [illegible]
East for Boston, by Steamboat........ [illegible]

The Overland Mail for California leaves [illegible] every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name	Date	Leaves	For
United Kingdom..	Dec. 31	New-York	Glasgow.
North American...	Dec. 31	Portland	Liverpool.
Borussia......	Dec. 31	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Washing'n.	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen......	Dec. 31	New-York	Bremen.
Asia......	Jan. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Prince Albert......	Jan. 5	New-York	Galway.
Arago......	Jan. 7	New-York	Havre.
Glasgow......	Jan. 7	New-York	Glasgow.
Canada......	Jan. 11	Boston	Liverpool
City of Baltimore..	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
North Briton......	Dec. 14	Liverpool	Portland.
Kangaroo......	Dec. 14	Glasgow	New-York
Etna......	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York
City of Baltimore..	Dec. 21	Liverpool	New-York
Hungarian......	Dec. 21	Liverpool	Portland.
New-York......	Dec. 27	Southampton	New-York
Jura......	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Baltic......	Jan. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Northern Light....	Jan. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Southampton and Havre.—Hon. W. H. Seward, Mr. and Mrs. Barnet, H. Van Anken, Mr. Henry Wykoff, Mr. Donald McKay, Mr. Chas. Heidsick, Mr. and Mrs. Peirson, Mrs. Richard L. Parker and servant, Miss Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Fanshawe, Mrs. Nevins, Master Campbell, Mr. Sherwood, Mrs. Sherwood, Miss Mimell, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Strong, Mr. R. Strong, Miss Strong, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mitchell, Mrs. Belocq, child and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Copping and infant; Mrs. E. C. Smith, Mrs. Victorine, Mrs. Burns and son, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. W. A. Moore, Mr. W. Kingsley, Mr. Jas. Nixon, Mrs. Francis and 2 children; Miss Burnet, Mr. J. L. Hubbard, Mr. Lecinse, Mr. H. S. Lansing, Mr. Starr, Mr. Allard, Capt. Marshall, Mr. Jules, M. Ravel, Dr. Lemet, Mr. E. Kassel, Mr. Burr, Mr. E. Burkhards, Mr. Carrieo, Mr. Davis, Mr. J. Hungenbuhler, Mr. Oppenheimer, Mr. Paull, Mr. and Mrs. Wanell, Mr. F. Wharton, Mr. J. W. Griffin, Mr. L. M. Pecomlab, Mr. Surget and servant, Mr. F. Hemigrees, Mr. P. L. Gillard, Mr. C. McLean, Mr. W. Martin, Rev. T. Kemp, Mr. F. Artoin, Mr. Delvalle, Mr. H. Holly, Mr. Gallindez, Mr. E. Risack, Mr. F. Arangreno, Mr. J. T. Yribon, Mr. de Hilleon, Mr. G. L. Todd, Mr. Kunoth, Mr. Van der Laukud, Mr. L. Duhain, four Sisters of Mercy, Mr. John Good, Mr. E. Bolza, Mr. Augustin, Mr. A. Dyckman, Mrs. V. Renault, Mrs. R. Lamonr, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. W. Coe, Mr. R. Laroury, Mr. A. Wagner, Mr. Herrlieb, Mr. A. Letellier, Mr. and Mrs. Kester, Mrs. M. Biart, Mr. Daincourt, Mrs. Donaletche, Mr. J. Donaletche, Mr. A. Donaletche and child, Mr. and Mrs. Biscailon, Mr. N. Lobat, Mrs. D. Armstrong and infant, Mr. G. Loubiere, Mr. P. Etchegvin, Mr. F. Echwaretta, Mr. F. Urfa, Mr. J. Baths, Mr. and Mrs. Dietz, Mr. Jos. Caffey, Mr. Bricoult, Mr. W. Sonker, Mr. L. Sondheim, Mr. P. Grossamore, Mr. M. Hartmann, Mr. O. Schlimbath, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kulbach and 3 children; Mr. Casehmann, Mr. Schad. Total number of passengers 137.

In steamship Granada from New-Orleans and Havana.—A. T. Milton, wife and infant, R. Truman, T. Picon, Mrs. J. J. Hughes, Mrs. Rich, J. M. Jacobs, L. Patton, Edward Swatt, Mr. Stanton and daughter, Capt. Kelly and 40 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 40 | Moon sets.... 10 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 53 | Gov. Island 11 42 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Ludlow & Heineken; Chesapeake, Brown, Portland, H. B. Cromwell.

Ship E. C. Scranton, Magna, Havre, Boyd & Heineken.

Bark Southerner, Avery, Marseilles, Draper & Devlin; R. H. Gamble, Powell, St. Marks, Smallwood, Earl & Co.

Brigs Mountain Eagle, Branscome, Cardenas, C. & E. J. Peters; T. Connor, York, Trinidad, Thompson & Hunter.

Schrs. Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; R. Caldwell, Hudson, Charleston, ——; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; J. & N. Steelman, Young, Great Egg Harbor, ——; Arctic, Hicks, Georgetown, Safford & Dodge; Speed, Blanc, Arichat, D. R. De Wolff; Quickstep, (Br.,) Dorman, Windsor, D. R. De Wolff; J. Lawrence, Allen, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Arrived

Steamship Arago, Lines, from Havre and Cowes Roads 4 P. M. Dec. 14, consigned to W. L. Drayton. At the time of leaving England the weather was very cold for the season. First half the passage moderate weather; last half a succession of violent westerly gales, snow storms, and severe cold weather, the ship a great part of the time covered with ice.

Steamship Granada, McGowen, New-Orleans Dec. 20 and Havana 23d, with mdse. and 100 passengers to M. O. Roberts. Dec. 24, at 11 A. M., 18 miles S. S. E. of Cape Florida, passed bark Oregon, of New-Haven, beating to the northward. At 2:30 P. M., same day, 20 miles N. N. E. of Cape Florida, passed a fore and aft schooner steering S. W., with head of foremast and jibboom gone.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Australia, (of Salem,) Dudle, Sumatra 127 ds., with pepper to Stone, Lilsbee & Pickman.

Bark Tacony, (of Philadelphia,) Lyle, Rio Janeiro 40 ds., with coffee to J. R. Dow. Sld. in co. with barks Zingarella, for New-York; Germantown, for Philadelphia, and Empress Theresa, for Baltimore.

Bark Hungarian, (of New-Bedford,) Lockhart, Boston 8 ds., in ballast, to Miller & Houghton. Experienced heavy W. and N. W. gales. Came to this port to load for Havana.

Bark Return, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cann, Glasgow 28 ds., with coal to Wilson & Braine.

Bark James Cook, (of Boston,) Young, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig Argyle, (of Baltimore,) Gayle, Grand Turk, T. I., 7 ds., via Hampton Roads 2 ds., with salt to John McKee. The brig R. H. Moule, for New-Haven, sailed the day previous.

Schr. Garland, (of Machias,) Parsons, Minatitlan, Mex., via Key West, 15 ds., with mahogany, &c., to T. M. Mayhew & Co. Experienced very heavy weather the entire passage; split sails &c.

Schr. F. O'Brien (Br.,) Charlottetown, P. E. I., 18 ds., with oats to Chas. Trumbull.

Schr. Wave, Barrett, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to master. When coming in Sandy Hook, this morning, went ashore, and was pulled off and towed to Jersey City by steamtug Maryland. Has not received any damage.

Schr. Rodney H. Price, Soper, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores, &c., to R. M. Blackwell & Co.

Schr. Louisa, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with mdse to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Joseph Grice, Thompson, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. E. H. Adams, Hinckley, Baltimore, bd. to New-Bedford.

Schr. Howard, Lawrence, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to J. L. Davis.

Schr. Thos. Holcomb, Gooslee, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. F. Randolph, Miller, Conwayboro', S. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to M. T. Bunyon & Co.

Schr Kate Merrill, Weeks, Mobile 17 ds., with salt to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Lilly, Francis, Savannah 7 ds., with naval stores and cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Hiawatha, Crockett, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. James T. Boyd, Boyd, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. E. Jane, Adams, Baltimore, bd. to Fall River.

Schr. J. Predmore, Miller, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

SAILED—Steamship Columbia for Charleston, Roanoke for Norfolk, &c.

BELOW—Ship Euphrasia, (of Bath,) Crocker, Bordeaux Oct. 12. Also, 2 barks.

WIND—During the day from N. N. E. to N.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—Arr. ships Western Chief, Deal; American, Liverpool; Marshfield, London; Cornelia, Rochelle; Aqili, Trapani; Johannesberg, C. W. White, from London; Glad Tidings, from New-York; bark Sachem, from Boston; and Germantown and Gem of the Sea, from Rio Janeiro. The bark Doretta has arrived here from Bremerhaven. On the 19th inst. she picked up five women and four men from the wreck of the ship Silas Holmes, sunk on the 16th, when five days out from Garden Island Key, where she had been aground. The remaining 33 of the crew and passengers are still unheard of. The bark Tally-Ho, from New-York, has been lost. The bark James Andrews, stranded at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos. The crew were saved.

NEWPORT, Dec. 28.—Arr. schrs. Nancy J. Brayton, Gage, from Norfolk; D. L. Sturgis, Norris, Baltimore for Providence; Otter Rock, Cox, Richmond for do.; Philanthropist, Smith, New-York for Salem.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The schooner Caroline, from Bath, Me., for Baltimore, struck on the bar off Nantucket last night. She was beaten over and sunk, but the crew were saved. Bark Hadley, Kent, from Baltimore for Boston, is at anchor off Monomary Point, with a signal of distress flying.

HIGHLANDS, Dec. 28, sunset.—Steamer Arago, from Havre, &c., is near the Lightship. Wind light, N. Weather cloudy.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 28, sunset.—Steamer Granada, from New-Orleans and Havana, going up the Bay; one ship at anchor at S. W. Spit; one bark passing in the Hook. Wind moderate, N. E. Weather cloudy.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Dec. 28, sunset.—One ship at anchor in the Lower Bay; steamer Columbia, for Charleston, and Roanoke, for Richmond, passed down at 4 P. M. Wind light, N. E. Weather hazy.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—The Danish brig Eliza, from New-York for Wilmington, Del., has arrived at the Breakwater.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 28.—The U. S. mail steamship Augusta arrived at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, all well.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Golden Eagle at Talcahuana.—The ship Golden Eagle, hence for San Francisco, met with long-continued and severe weather in doubling Cape Horn, and was compelled to put into Talcahuana with fifteen of her crew on the sick list. She arrived there on the 12th of November. The agents here, Messrs. H. T. Coleman & Co., have received information that the ship remains tight.

The schooner Woodbine, previously reported ashore N. of New-Inlet, N. C., will prove a total loss. Her cargo will mostly be saved in good order. The Woodbine was built at Milford, Del., in 1855, 217 tons register, rated A 2, and owned by Messrs. McCready, Mott & Co., of this City, and valued at $10,000.

Spoken, &c.

Eclipse—schr., of New-York, from Barrel Stake for Richmond, Va., Dec. 14, lat. 25 21, lon. 79 44.

Margaretta—bark, (Br.,) from Pernambuco, Dec. 18, lat. 27 44, lon. 71 45.

Three Sisters—bark, 36 ds. from Matanzas for New-York, Dec. 22, lat. 35 04, lon. 73 44.

Foreign Ports.

At Grand Turk, T. I., Dec. 21, Br. brigs Ashley, for New-York, loading; Anna, for Savannah, do.; Ocean Isle, for Philadelphia, do.

At Havana, Dec. 23, the U. S. propeller Crusader, Capt. Moffet, to sail in two days on a cruise.

At Havre, Dec. 13, Bavaria, Bailey, of and for New-York, Dec. 20; Elizabeth Hamilton, Cobb, do., do., Dec. 28; Helvetia, Higgins, do., do., Jan. 8; Felicia, Wilson, of and for New-Orleans, Dec. 16; Jeranium, Pierce, of Farmingdale, for Boston, Jan. 6; Revenue, Howes, of Dennis, unc.; J. Montgomery, Hamilton, of Boston, unc.; Crimea, Nason, of Boston, unc.; Wilbur Fisk, Hatter, of Boston, unc.; Alfred Storer, Cormery, of Waldoboro', unc.; Rufus Choate, Rich, of Boston, unc.; Alice, C. Murphy, of Bath, unc.